

DAY, JUNE 28, 1994

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Regent cautions against Arab institutions yielding to disunity

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has deplored the disunity and lack of coordination among Arab countries and called on pan-Arab institutions to steer away from weaknesses resulting from the state of affairs in the Arab World.

The Crown Prince also called on Arabs to step in and help the Palestinians, who are "now facing a situation of want and in need of assistance."

In a speech delivered at a meeting of the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) in Rabat, Morocco, the Crown Prince said Arab disunity and the lack of coordination and consultations, "particularly that Arab Summit meetings have been indefinitely postponed," were threatening the work of pan-Arab institutions.

"The Arab League is the last living symbol of Arab and Islamic unity and therefore it is incumbent on us to work out a plan for our aspired-for future," the Crown Prince said in the address, delivered on his behalf by Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Nabulsi.

The Crown Prince also said the Arab measures were seeking social justice and "not social propaganda," and efforts should be exerted to

Princess Rahma returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Rahma Bint Al Hassan returned home after a two-day working visit to the kingdom of Morocco where the Princess represented His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, at the general assembly meeting of the Arab Thought Forum in Rabat.

Princess Rahma was met at Amman airport by Crown Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath and the Moroccan ambassador in Jordan.

During her brief visit, Princess Rahma delivered a speech at the opening session of the forum's meeting where she conveyed to the gathering the best wishes of the Crown Prince for the success of their proceedings. She addressed in her speech the issue of deteriorating Arab relations and ways of achieving at least a minimum level of Arab solidarity.

The Princess also hosted a lunch in honour of the participants of the meeting, who uphold responsibility. I hope that you will deeply scrutinise these ideas and come out with views that would serve as a new dawn, long awaited by all of us with

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Al Hussein born to Prince Abdullah and Princess Rania

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein and Princess Rania Al Abdullah had their first child on Tuesday. His Majesty King Hussein named the boy Al Hussein, a communique issued by the Royal Court said.

King Hussein sent a message to Prince Abdullah congratulating him on Al Hussein's birth and voicing his happiness and joy.

King Hussein voiced hope that Al Hussein's birth be a good omen for the Royal family and that he will inherit all the good deeds and characteristics of all those Hashemites who have carried his name throughout history.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Princess Sarvath on Tuesday visited Prince Abdullah and Princess Rania at the Hussein Medical Centre and congratulated them on the birth of Prince Al Hussein (see photo).

Prince Abdullah sent a letter of thanks and recognition to King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor in response to His Majesty's letter of congratulations.

In the letter, Prince Abdullah expressed his sincerest thanks and recognition to His Majesty for the letter of congratulations. Prince Abdullah asked God to make the arrival of Prince Al Hussein a blessing to the nation. Prince Abdullah asked God that the child be raised under King Hussein's benevolent guidance and during his continuing reign — "so to take of His Majesty's manner — to be as His Majesty likes, a knight of the knights of Bani Hashem."

N. Yemeni leader warns against foreign intervention

Combined agency dispatches

AS THE United Nations deliberated further action over Yemen's civil war, President Ali Abdullah Saleh warned Tuesday he would not tolerate any imposed foreign intervention in his country.

In a speech at Sanaa University, Mr. Saleh did not rule out foreign participation but said his imprimatur must be won before any action was taken.

"Whatever the decisions are they require approval by us, the main party," he said.

Mr. Saleh claimed the south was breaching cease-fires to provoke international involvement in the nearly two-month-old conflict, which is believed to have claimed thousands of lives.

"We will not bow to any force in the world," Mr. Saleh said, to a supportive audience of about 500 resident Arab intellectuals.

"They (the south) want from the ceasefire violations to bring international forces into Yemen."

The south wants foreign ceasefire monitors, but the north fears a foreign presence would bolster the south's secession, which was declared May 20. Since the war erupted May 4, Mr. Saleh has rejected all suggestions of foreign involvement.

No foreign nation has recognised the breakaway government led by former Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beidh, although it is believed to have the tacit support of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

The Gulf bloc has pushed for United Nations involvement in the crisis. The U.N. Security Council Monday began deliberations on a possible resolution involving a new ceasefire call, observers to monitor it, and resumption of political dialogue. U.N. peace efforts led by former Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Brahimi, who brokered an end to Lebanon's 1975-90 civil war, collapsed last week.

Mr. Saleh's forces have taken most of the country, forcing the secessionists to retreat to Aden, the country's largest port and economic capital, and the eastern desert province of Hadramaut on the Saudi border.

Mr. Saleh has vowed to take Aden at whatever the cost and in his Tuesday speech said he would never accept Yemen's partition.

"Whatever the (international) decisions, were and regardless of how many, it is not possible, it is not possible that we accept separation," Mr. Saleh said.

Six ceasefires, the most recent on Saturday, have collapsed within hours with each side accusing the other of being the first to shoot.

Mr. Saleh called on Saudi Arabia — although not by name — to stay out of the conflict. Mr. Saleh's aides have accused Saudi Arabia of backing the south with funding for weapons purchases.

"Why don't they respect our will just like we respect theirs. Why don't they stop

(Continued on page 5)

Palestinian shot dead; Israeli stabbed

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian broke into a private home and opened fire Tuesday, killing a fellow Arab accused of collaborating with Israel and wounding three others.

In a separate incident, an Israeli man was stabbed and seriously wounded while fixing his car in a Jewish neighbourhood of East Jerusalem.

The army identified the Palestinian killed in Tul-karem, a West Bank town still under Israeli military occupation, as Hussein Mahmud Abu Salim.

Arab reports said that assailants snuck into the house and that soldiers later took away the body and the three wounded. One of those wounded, Kamil Mohammad Abdullah Nori, 28, was in serious condition, the army said. The others were injured lightly.

Abu Salim was the fourth Palestinian slain as an informant since the start of self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho in May. Over 800 have been slain in previous years, with human rights groups report-

(Continued on page 5)

Peace in 3 years or war — Rabin

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted as saying on Tuesday that unless Israel and Syria made peace within three years, he would recommend spending huge sums on the army to prepare for a possible war.

Israeli opposition leaders accused Mr. Rabin of whipping up war fears last week with a similar comment they said was aimed at preparing the public for far-reaching concessions on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

"If within two to three years there is no agreement with the Syrians, I recommend changing the order of priorities and injecting huge sums of money into the army in order that it could prepare for the possibility of a war," a parliamentary official quoted Mr. Rabin as telling a closed-door committee meeting.

Nearly three years of peace talks have stalled over the Golan Heights.

Syria insists on a full Israeli withdrawal. Israel has offered, at least phased, partial withdrawal but only when Damascus agrees to "full peace" with open borders, trade and diplomatic relations.

Many Israelis oppose making any "concessions" to Syria on the plateau that towers over the Sea of Galilee in northern Israel. Mr. Rabin has said any concessions would be put to a referendum.

Asked by opposition leader Benjamin Netanyahu if his remarks about war were not ill-advised, Mr. Rabin told parliament's foreign affairs and defence committee: "I have a feeling that my declarations most worry the Syrians."

"From the end of '93 I cannot recall such a large quantity of weapons reaching Syria and so advanced — hundreds of T-72s tanks, not an insignificant quantity of mobile artillery," Mr. Rabin was quoted as saying.

The president of Russia said that they would continue to supply spare parts because of their commitments to them (Syria) and that if Syria is able to meet the payments it owes Russia totalling \$11 billion, they will also supply SA-10 missiles.

Mr. Rabin's remarks at the closed meeting contrast sharply with his public comments to reporters afterwards when he insisted there was "nothing new" in Middle East countries arming themselves.

Mr. Rabin said he expected U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher to make another shuttle trip between Israel and Syria in mid-July.

"I imagine that the Americans will not come with proposals. We also do not want that. The Americans can relay positions, but if the Syrians don't reach a more serious level of dialogue, there will not be progress," he said.

Air Force commander Major General Herzl Bodinger was quoted in the Israeli daily Davar on Tuesday as saying that the Syrians had recently renewed their arms trade with Russia, buying spare parts at this stage.

Self-rule talks resume on upbeat note

EREZ CHECKPOINT, Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) resumed autonomy talks Tuesday, and the top PLO negotiator said Yasser Arafat would come to Jericho in mid-July if Israel guaranteed him freedom of movement.

Israeli negotiators said Tuesday they were ready to talk about a quick expansion of self-rule to the rest of the West Bank.

"I think our whole government is united in the view that we have to speed up the processes, that we have to move them up as much as possible, though we shouldn't do anything hasty," said Yossi Sarid, Israel's chief negotiator.

Mr. Sarid, the environment minister, denied reports that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin wants to wait and see how autonomy works in the Gaza Strip and Jericho before transferring civilian authority in the rest of the West Bank.

Mr. Sarid spoke after a meeting with PLO chief negotiator Nabil Shaath at an Israeli-PLO liaison centre just inside Gaza where Israeli troops and armed Palestinian policemen mingled.

Dr. Shaath said he would recommend Mr. Arafat come to Jericho once he is able to freely cross the border and move between Jericho and Gaza without being stopped by Israeli soldiers.

This would be possible, he said, when Israel had completed construction of border terminals at crossings into Gaza and Jericho and once Palestinians could travel along "safe passage" roads between the two autonomy zones.

Under the autonomy accord, four safe passage routes through Israel should link Gaza and Jericho, but Israel has not completed security arrangements for the roads yet.

Dr. Shaath said the Israelis told him construction of the new terminals would be completed by July 15. Israeli officials confirmed the King Hussein Bridge terminal was expected to be ready by mid-July.

"As soon as we see these things implemented, I would be very happy to recommend heartily for him to come,"

Dr. Shaath said, that after he toured Jericho earlier this month he had recommended to Mr. Arafat that the PLO leader stay away a while longer. During that visit, Dr. Shaath encountered several problems with Israeli troops who restricted his movement and at one point disarmed his escorts.

"I was really disturbed by what I saw in Jericho," Dr. Shaath said Tuesday, adding that he did not want to see his boss subjected to similar experiences.

Mr. Sarid said the exact date of Mr. Arafat's arrival in the autonomy zones would be "much clearer" after the PLO chief meets July 7 in

(Continued on page 5)

Korean presidents to hold summit July 25

PANMUNJOM, Korea (Agencies) — The presidents of communist North and capitalist South Korea agreed on Tuesday to hold a historic summit next month, breaking a half-century deadlock in poisoned relations on the divided peninsula.

Negotiators meeting at the heavily-fortified inter-Korean border agreed that South Korean President Kim Young-Sam and North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung would meet for a three-day summit from July 25 in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

The two Kims will be the first Korean heads of state to meet since the peninsula was divided by the allied victors of World War II in 1945.

"This is a historic agreement. It will go a long way towards resolving pending issues ... and easing tensions on the peninsula," a Seoul government spokesman said.

The precious fruit we reaped today will serve a foundation for ... ending the history of national division and moving towards peaceful reunification," he said.

"The two sides agreed to hold the summit in the spirit of peace, reconciliation and co-existence ...," he said.

He said Seoul and Pyongyang officials would meet on Friday at Panmunjom to work out practical details for the summit.

Despite the euphoria, South Korea is determined a summit will not be held at the expense of concessions over international demands for inspection of North Korea's nuclear industry.

South Korea and allies suspect Pyongyang of developing a nuclear arsenal. The North denies the charge but has blocked International Atomic Energy agency (IAEA) inspectors from making full checks of its ostensibly civilian nuclear plants.

The agreement followed eight hours of sometimes contentious negotiations behind closed doors in Panmunjom, inside the demilitarised zone that separates the two Koreas.

The summit negotiations have been seen as a litmus test of North Korea's willingness to cooperate in settling international tensions.

The pre-summit talks turned into an indirect encounter between the two presidents themselves, calling the shots from in front of their TV sets.

The talks were being televised live through closed circuits to the offices of North Korea's Kim Il-Sung, 82, in Pyongyang and Kim Young-Sam, 66, in Seoul, officials here said.

South Korea's state-run KBS station was commissioned to send sound and pictures from a camera trained on the negotiating table at the "Peace House" on the southern side of this border hamlet to Kim Young-Sam's Seoul office.

Red-Dead canal — a priority for Jordan

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

ONE OF the first things that Jordan would like to find out from Israel when negotiations begin next month is the fate of an ambitious plan to pump Red Sea water to raise the level of the Dead Sea in a project that would involve desalination, hydroelectric power generation and regional development.

The project is one of the centrepieces of Jordan's approach to solving the chronic water shortages of the Kingdom, the Palestinians and Israel — all of whom, technically, share the Dead Sea.

It is also part of an envisioned integrated economic and social development of the Jordan Rift Valley in peace time, benefitting all the three, said Munther Haddadin, a senior Jordanian peace negotiator and the Kingdom's top-most expert on water.

The Red-Dead canal is one of the items in the sub-agenda for negotiations agreed between Jordan and Israel in Washington early this month. It falls within the context of Israeli-Jordanian discussions on development of water resources, cooperation in a regional context, protection of resources and development of the Jordan Rift Valley among other things.

The canal project is the first item listed under proposals to develop the Jordan Rift Valley.

While the Israeli agreement to include the project as a topic for discussions could be construed as an implicit acceptance of the proposal, Jordan would like to be officially informed of the Jewish state's views, Dr. Haddadin said.

Israel had a plan to raise the level of the Dead Sea but with water from the Mediterranean. That plan was raised during the mid-80s, only to be reportedly shelved at that time following Jordanian objections after the Kingdom let it be known to the international community that the concept of such a project was not exclusive to Israel.

But the declaration of principles signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in September specifically refers to the Med-Dead Sea canal project with no mention of the Jordanian proposal — another glaring shortcoming resulting from the lack of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination in the peace process.

However, in a meeting in Peking in October of the multilateral working group on water, Israel said it was shelving its project. However, it responded to Jordan's proposal for a Red Sea-Dead Sea canal with a similar plan. It was proposed with a "Peace Valley Project" authored by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Subsequently, an agreement was reached in the Peking meeting that the World Bank would finance a feasibility study on linking the Red Sea with the Dead Sea.

Ram Chopra, head of the Middle East division of the World Bank, reaffirmed the agreement during a visit to Jordan this month and said a feasibility study on the canal was one of the regional "megaprojects" that the bank was supporting.

However, he did not make it clear whether the study would involve the Jordanian proposal or a combination of both.

Dr. Haddadin said a feasibility study would cost between \$2 million and \$3 million, and the canal could take up to 10 years to build.

Dr. Haddadin said Jordan

(Continued on page 5)



Munther Haddadin

U.S. urges Israel to heed Hebron report

WASHINGTON (Agencies)

The United States on Monday urged Israel to follow the recommendations of the official investigation into the massacre of Muslim worshippers at a mosque in Hebron in February.

In addition to finding that a Jewish settler acted alone in the Feb. 25 shooting at the shrine, in which more than 30 Muslim worshippers were killed, the report recommended several steps to prevent recurrence of such an incident. "We don't have any judgments about the specific findings," State Department spokesman Mike McCurry told reporters.

"We do know that the report recognises that the authorities should do everything they can to prevent such horrendous acts from occurring in the future, and it makes specific recommendations to that effect, and those recommendations clearly merit full consideration," he said.

In reporting Sunday that the settler, Baruch Goldstein, had acted alone and was the sole person responsible for the killings, the commission also found that several paramilitary border guards were not at their posts and cited shortcomings in metal detectors at the gates to the shrine.

In addition it recommended that the army's open-fire orders be clarified, and that Israelis should be barred from carrying weapons at the shrine.

Mr. McCurry said the United States could not judge the specifics of the report "because we didn't go and independently assess those facts."

"Certainly there's nothing that we are aware of that would dispute the essential findings, but it's not our place to render a judgment on a report that has been conducted by the government of Israel," he said.

Asked if the State Department considered the matter closed, Mr. McCurry said: "The matter is not closed because violence continues in the territories."

He also stressed the need to continue implementing an Israeli-Palestine Liberation

Organisation (PLO) agreement granting Palestinians self-rule in Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

Syrian radio charged Monday the Israeli report into the mosque massacre whitewashing the government and the army was prepared before Goldstein even opened fire.

"The inquiry" report was prepared in advance well before Baruch Goldstein committed his crime with the cooperation of other settlers and protected by the Israeli army," Radio Damascus said.

It said its accusation was based on Syria's long experience with Israel and because "all the crimes and massacres perpetrated by Israelis in the past half a century have been justified."

The radio warned that the decision to whitewash the government and army "despite all the witness statements to the contrary" threatened the Palestinian people and the Middle East peace process.

The Israeli report said: "Dr. Goldstein is solely and entirely responsible for the massacre."

"The evidence shows without any doubt that he carried out the massacre alone, without any collusion from his family, other settlers or soldiers."

Only the army was criticised for "shortcomings in coordination and the level of discipline" at Ibrahim Mosque, where Goldstein, in army uniform, gunned down worshippers before being beaten to death himself.

The Democratic and Popular Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP and PFLP) also denounced the inquiry's findings on Monday saying it gave settlers the go-ahead to carry out further attacks on Palestinians.

In a joint statement in Damascus the two groups, who are opposed to the peace process, said "the report shows there is a correlation between the legal powers and the government's policies."

It gave "settlers and the occupying forces the green light to carry out more massacres of the Palestinians," the statement added.



SIFI IN ROME: Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro (right) speaks with Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Sifi on Tuesday at the relations (AFP photo)

Aden residents living on their wits to survive siege

ADEN (AFP) — Terrified, weary, desperate for water and shelter from the daily shelling, Aden residents are living on their wits to survive the siege of their city by northern troops.

As temperatures soar above 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit), the top priority for the 500,000 residents has become search for water.

The city's main pumping station was badly damaged three weeks ago in a northern bombing raid, and since then the hunt for water has been a constant battle.

On camel-back, by foot or by car residents arrive at the pumps carrying any object that can be used as a water container. Even after lining up at one of the city's wells, the water still has to be boiled before it can be drunk.

"About 90 per cent of the population spends its time looking for water," said Stephen Tannock, a hygiene expert from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Aden hospital director Abdullah Hattab said: "It's a miracle. There has been no outbreak of an epidemic yet."

Even the doctors at the

city's many dispensaries have quit their posts to look for water, ensuring that the service, set up under the former socialist authorities, is not running at full-steam.

Frederique Chapuis from the charity Medecins Sans Frontieres said about a quarter of the doctors were no longer at work.

Fuel is also scarce with most supplies having been requisitioned by the army along with cars and lorries.

Northern troops loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh have kept up a relentless bombardment of the southern stronghold since June 11 in which about 400 civilians have been killed and about 1,000 wounded, according to an AFP toll based on hospital figures.

Thousands more, living in wooden houses on the side of a volcanic mountain overlooking the port, are at the mercy of northern gunners. There is only enough room for 10,000 people in the city's shelters, others have to rely on their own resources.

Some residents in the northern Sheikh Osman area, which has come under frequent attack, have created

makeshift shelters by packing sandbags around a room in their house. Those living in shanty towns have taken to squatting on building sites.

Others have simply fled, moving further into the heart of the city or the Crater district, which is afforded some protection by the hills surrounding it.

Here schools overflow with refugees, several families crammed together in one room.

But for most there is no escape. The airport has been closed to international flights since the war erupted on May 5 between Mr. Saleh's forces and troops loyal to his southern rival Ali Salem Al Beidh.

The closest port is Djibouti across the Gulf of Aden, but even if Yemenis manage to get a passage they cannot enter the African port without a visa.

Among those desperate to escape are young men trying to avoid the call-up. Most stay at home avoiding militia roadblocks that crisscross the city.

It is not even safe to hide in a house, for here they search everything including the coffee.

Palestinians to handle tourism

Jericho (Agencies) — Israeli Tourism Minister Uzi Baram said on Tuesday he expected Palestinians would take charge of tourism in the West Bank town of Bethlehem, birthplace of Jesus, within months.

Mr. Baram, visiting historical sites in the Palestinian self-rule area of Jericho, said he wanted to meet Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, a member of the Palestinian Authority in charge of tourism, to discuss setting up joint ventures on the Dead Sea.

Asked when he believed Palestinians should take charge of tourism, Mr. Baram, a member of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labour Party, said: "In Bethlehem, in another few months. No more than that."

Under a broad peace agreement signed in Washington last year, Israel must transfer control of tourism in all of the West Bank within months from the start of self-rule in Gaza and Jericho. Palestinian self-rule was launched last month.

Israeli tourism officials

estimate: that up to a million tourists visited Bethlehem's Church of the Nativity last year. By comparison, more than half a million tourists visited Jericho's 9,000-year-old ruins.

Mr. Baram said Israeli and Palestinian businessmen were ready to begin developing hotels on the Dead Sea. He said under an Israeli-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) economic accord negotiated in Paris, Jordan would also take part in developing the area for tourism.

Mr. Baram visited Jericho in a show of support for the Palestinian authority a day after his government lifted a ban on tourists entering the self-rule area.

Uzi Baram visited the area's historic sites accompanied by Israeli and Palestinian security guards.

"Jericho is a very good tourist destination, and we would like close cooperation," with the Palestinians, Mr. Baram said.

He said he did not think there would be any more

closure, which were "for security problems and done by the ministry of defence."

For the past three weeks and until Monday, tour buses coming to Jericho were sent back by Israeli soldiers who said Jericho was unsafe. But there have been no reports of violence in the town since the start of self-rule in mid-May.

More than 500 tourists have poured into the small oasis since the army opened it up on Monday. "I received complaints from the Palestinians, I spoke with Rabin and we solved the problem," Mr. Baram said.

Ibrahim Jadallah, in charge of tourism in Jericho, welcomed Mr. Baram, noting that the first tourists were arriving after nearly two months.

Mr. Jadallah said 600 tourists visited Jericho on Monday and he hoped the average of 100 buses per day would be restored soon.

"We hope streams of tourists will come to Jericho because the city's economy is mainly based on tourism," Mr. Baram said.

Battle of fatwas

DUBAI (AFP) — Rival northern and southern Yemeni forces are using fatwa or religious decrees, issued by Muslim leaders of both parties, to justify continued fighting in their bloody civil war.

In the north, the powerful Islamic movement Al Islah, which backs President Ali Abdullah Saleh, sees the conflict as a "jihad" or holy war against the "atheists" of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) in the south.

Sheikh Abdullah Ben Hussein Al Ahmar, Al Islah leader, told journalists recently that the war between north and south was "a holy war that must not be stopped, even if it costs a million lives."

Sheikh Ahmar, also speaker in the northern-dominated parliament, repeated in his name a fatwa issued previously by Abdul Wahab Al Dallami, another Al Islah leader.

Sanaa Radio broadcast the fatwa, which declared that "a ceasefire in the war against the atheists is against Islamic Sharia (law)."

Sheikh Dallami, a professor at Sanaa University, advocated "the continuation of the jihad against the secessionists, including women and children."

His appeal was repeated by imams, or prayer leaders, in Sanaa mosques during Friday prayers.

But southern mullahs close to the YSP immediately condemned the northern fatwa as "heresy."

Southern mullah Said Ali Nour responded with another televised fatwa, calling on Yemenis to "put an end to this fratricidal war" and reminding them that the Koran forbids "brother Muslims" to kill each other.

However, other mullahs in the southern Hadramawt province issued a statement calling on southerners to "use their legitimate right of self-defence" to "push back the (northern) invaders."

The statement, broadcast on Radio Aden, added: "Our religious and national duty tells us to carry out a just fight against the forces of evil, who plunder our wealth and attack our honour."

Abdul Rahman Al Jifri, appointed vice president of the breakaway southern state, used Friday prayers in Aden's principal mosque to condemn "the call to murder innocent women and children."

But Mr. Jifri, head of the moderate Islamic Party League of the Sons of Yemen, called for calm from the faithful who demanded revenge attacks on northern residential areas.

He said Al Islah was "regressive." YSP leaders have accused the movement of protecting members of the shadowy fundamentalist group Jihad, which has carried out attacks on southern targets.

Mr. Jifri also challenged northern Sheikh Abdul Majid Zaidani to a televised debate on the war of the fatwas.

Sheikh Zaidani is a member of the presidential council at Sanaa, as well as being the leading theologian of Al Islah and a declared enemy of southern "atheists."

Mr. Jifri said the debate would be refereed by the principal theological authority for Sunni Muslims — Sheikh Gad Al Haq Al Gad Al Haq, vice chancellor of Al Azhar university in Cairo.

Sheikh Zaidani has not yet risen to the challenge.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Arab countries to discuss Yemen — KUNA

KUWAIT CITY (AFP) — Foreign ministers from eight Arab countries are to meet in Kuwait on July 5 and 6 to discuss the two-month-old civil war in Yemen, the official agency KUNA said. The meeting grouping the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as well as Egypt and Syria had been due to take place Monday but was postponed "because of political efforts to solve the crisis," KUNA said. The eight including the six GCC members — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — form of the Damascus Declaration set up at the end of the Gulf war in March 1991.

Kurdish leaders meet in northern Iraq

ERBIL (AFP) — Rival Kurdish leaders agreed Monday to set up a joint commission to try to solve differences which have pitted their factions in northern Iraq. A statement from the Iraqi National Congress (INC) said Massoud Barzani, leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and his rival Jalal Talabani, head of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), met in Erbil in northern Iraq. They agreed to stop waging hostile press campaigns against each other, and to set up the commission due to start work Wednesday, the statement said. More than 100 people have died since the beginning of May in clashes which broke out after a private feud. The two men met two weeks ago in Turkey in an initiative set up by Ankara to end the hostilities. The INC, which groups movements opposed to Baghdad, also attended the meeting, the statement added. The clashes have virtually split Kurdish-controlled northern Iraq into two areas. The area was set up with the backing of a U.S.-led coalition at the end of the Gulf war in February 1991.

Police wound fugitive Egyptian suspect

ASSIUT (AFP) — Police on Monday shot and wounded in the back a militant on the run from prison in a gun battle in southern Egypt, police said. Anwar Mohammad Farhali, 26, shot at police in the village of Kabab, near Sohag in Upper Egypt where he had been "hiding in the fields," they added. He opened fire and security forces shot back. He was taken to hospital for treatment. An automatic rifle and bullets were found in his possession. Six security officers had been called to give witness statements to the prosecutors office, police added. Upper Egypt, and especially Assiut and Sohag, 500 kilometres from Cairo, are strongholds for militants who have waged a two-year campaign to topple the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak.

Lyricist Mamoun Al Shinnawy dies at 80

CAIRO (AP) — Lyricist Mamoun Al Shinnawy, who wrote songs for the greatest singers in Arabic of his generation, died Monday after a two-week bout with pneumonia. He was 80. The Cairo Newspaper Al Gomhuria said Shinnawy also suffered internal bleeding in the lungs in his last days. Shinnawy wrote lyrics for more than 1,000 songs in his long career, for among others the superstars Mohammed Abdul Wahab and Om Kalthoum. The poet began as a journalist and was famous for intricate imagery evoked in simple colloquial Arabic. He was also known for a biting sense of humour. Shinnawy is survived by three daughters and four sons.

U.S. to pull most staff from Mogadishu

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States has decided to pull the majority of its diplomats out of Mogadishu because of renewed fighting between Somali clans, the State Department said Monday. "A small number of essential personnel at this point will remain behind in Mogadishu," said department spokesman Mike McCurry. Fighting between rival clans in Mogadishu has not yet directly affected U.N. installations, but a U.S. civilian has been wounded and the U.N. headquarters is in the line of fire, Mr. McCurry said. Mr. McCurry said the U.S. government fears the current ceasefire will break down. The evacuated diplomats will continue to work on Somalia, but from the safety of Nairobi, Kenya. At least 30 people died in fighting over the weekend and three U.N. soldiers were wounded.

Iran restaurant closed over veiled woman

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iranian authorities have closed down a Japanese restaurant in northern Tehran after it refused to serve a woman dressed in the traditional black veil, a newspaper said Monday. In a letter published in the daily Kayhan, Interior Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati said Seryna restaurant, in an affluent residential neighbourhood and frequented mainly by foreigners, had been ordered to close permanently because it "violated Islamic laws." Kayhan said the restaurant manager had recently prevented a woman wearing the black chador and her husband from joining other customers in the main salon, asking them to dine in his office.

S. Arabia orders satellite dishes dismantled

RIYADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia's Interior Ministry ordered residents to tear down their satellite dishes within a month in a statement broadcast by the official agency SPA. Monday. Saudi ministers first banned the import or manufacture of satellite dishes in March after complaints by religious leaders. Now residents are banned from owning dishes. "Owners of satellite dishes or associated equipment can re-export them abroad within a month," the statement said. Anyone found owning or importing a dish faces fines of between 100,000 riyals and 500,000 riyals (\$36,000 to \$180,000) and the confiscation of the dish. The Interior Ministry will now choose which of the satellite programmes respect Saudi "religious and social values" and arrange for them to be shown on cable television.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 73111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
17:00 Tao-Tao
17:30 N.B.A. sport
18:45 Le Journal De L'Histoire
19:00 News in Hebrew
19:15 World Cup Soccer Match Morocco vs. Netherlands
20:00 News in Arabic
21:20 Daily Cup Summary Summary
22:00 News in English
22:15 Football
22:35 World Cup Soccer Match Ireland vs. Norway

PRAYER TIMES

04:52 Fair
05:28 (Sunrise) Doha
12:39 Dhuhur
16:19 'Asr
19:50 Maghrib
21:28 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church
Swatfah, Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624500
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 61757

Terranova Church Tel. 623366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 626543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 717331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 717751
Armenian International Church Tel. 625226
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 624326
German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 644195
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 654932
Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691
The Evangelical Local Church in Amman
Tel. 811295

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fine with winds north-westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
Min./Max. temp.
Amman 16/29
Aqaba 23/37
Deserts 15/32
Jordan Valley 22/36

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 27 Aqaba 35. Humidity
readings: Amman 30 per cent.
Aqaba 31 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Jamil Tarif 747110
Dr. Abbas Hakim 885446
Dr. Fayez Dahman 759155
Dr. Yousef Hachad 896301
Firas pharmacy 661912
Ferdous pharmacy 778336
Al Asma pharmacy 637855
Nairukh pharmacy 626672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 649445
Shmehani pharmacy 637601
Nairukh pharmacy 622772
Najih pharmacy 845732
IRBID:
Dr. Ali Al Shagairi 246140
Al Qudh pharmacy (—)
ZARQA:
Dr. Rafeh Atallah 984434
Khafiz pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

First Aid Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate 630341
Rescue Police 199
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 620521
Hotel Complaints 661800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 897467
Amman Municipality 747111
Complaints 661111
Telephone Information (Directory assistance) 121
Oceania Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 623101
Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 731111
Radio Jordan 731111
Water Authority 662291
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 18-5320
Queen Alia Int. Airport 18-5320

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre. 813013/32
Khalidi Maternity. J. Amn. 644281/6
Akaleh Maternity. J. Amn. 64241/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642562
Mahas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine Shmehani 661714
Shmehani Hospital 669151
University Hospital 845845
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667229
The Islamic, Abadi 661737
Al-Ahli, Abadi 661737
Italian, Al-Muhareen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Amman 775112/5
Army, Marka 891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital 622540/50
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983322
Zarqa National Hospital (09)983322
Bis Sina Hospital (09)983322
Al-Hayat Hospital (09)983322
IRBID:
Prince Basmal Hospital (02)75555
Catholic Hospital (02)72775
Bn Al Nafes Hospital (02)74701
Aqaba:
Princess Hana Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
08:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:15 Larnaca (RJ)
10:25 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
16:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:15 Madrid (RJ)
17:35 London (RJ)
18:25 Istanbul (RJ)
18:25 Paris (RJ)
19:00 Brussels, Geneva (RJ)
19:10 Toronto, Montreal (RJ)
19:25 Frankfurt, Vienna (RJ)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
06:10 Beirut (RJ)
06:10 Cairo (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)
11:10 Damascus (AZ)
11:25 Larnaca (CY)
11:30 Jeddah (SA)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

11:15 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30 Rome (RJ)
11:35 Berlin, London (RJ)
12:00 Casa Blanca, Tunis (RJ)
12:40 Larnaca (RJ)
20:10 Larnaca (RJ)
20:30 Columbus (RJ)
20:35 Beirut (RJ)
20:45 Aqaba, Cairo (RJ)
21:05 New Delhi (RJ)
21:10 Riyadh (RJ)
22:00 Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)
09:30 Doha (RJ)
01:00 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)
06:00 Beirut, Paris (AF)
09:15 Beirut (ME)
12:10 Rome (AZ)
12:15 Larnaca (CY)
13:00 Jeddah (SU)
14:00 Cairo (MS)
14:30 Abu Dhabi (GF)
16:15 Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PI)
17:20 Algiers, Sharjah (AA)
22:30 Dubai (EM)
00:25 Amsterdam (KL)

HIJAZ RAILWAY TRAIN

Dep. Amman 8:00 a.m. every Monday
Arr. Damascus 5:00 p.m. every Monday
Dep. Damascus 7:30 a.m. every Sunday
Arr. Amman 5:00 p.m. every Sunday

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds. per kg.
Apple 500/300
Apricots 850/700
Bananas 600
Bananas (Mukammal) 620
Cabbage 150/100
Carrot 130/100
Cherry 130/100
Cauliflower 130/100
Cucumbers (large) 140/60
Cucumbers (small) 150/80
Eggplant 160/80
Fig 500/300
Garlic 700/500
Grapes 600/400
Lemon 450/300
Marrow (large) 170/100
Marrow (small) 140/80
Mushrooms 700/400
Orange 400/300
Onion (dry) 120/100
Sweet Melon 200/150
Pepper (hot) 450/300
Pepper (sweet) 350/200
Pineapple 550/350
Pomegranate 500/300
Tomato 500/300
Watermelon 100/50

Home News

IN BRIEF

Discuss Yemen

Foreign ministers from 12 Arab states met in Amman on July 5 to discuss the Yemeni situation. The meeting was held in the context of the recent developments in the Gulf region, including the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

Meet in northern

Leaders of the PLO and the Jordanian government met in Amman to discuss the situation in the occupied territories. The meeting focused on the need for a comprehensive peace agreement and the role of the Jordanian government in supporting the Palestinian people.

ive Egyptian sup

A group of Egyptian students and scholars visited Amman to participate in a cultural exchange program. They will be staying in Jordan for several weeks, during which they will engage in various academic and cultural activities.

At Shinnawy dise

A patient suffering from a rare disease was treated at a specialized clinic in Amman. The patient, identified as Shinnawy, had been suffering from the condition for several years and had traveled from abroad for treatment.

start from Mogad

A group of Somali refugees started a new life in Amman after fleeing Mogadishu. They are currently staying in temporary accommodation while they search for permanent housing and employment.

isad over veiled wa

A woman who had been wearing a veil was seen without one in a public place in Amman. This incident has sparked a debate about the role of the veil in Jordanian society and the rights of women.

point a shes'clim

A climber reached the summit of a mountain in the Jordanian desert. The climber, a local resident, had spent several days preparing for the ascent and had successfully reached the peak.

SLAZ BAHY

A group of students from the SLAZ BAHY school in Amman participated in a sports competition. They performed well in various events and were praised for their teamwork and sportsmanship.

MARKET PRO

The market prices for various goods in Amman have remained stable. This is due to the steady supply of goods and the balanced demand from consumers.



VOLUNTEER WORK: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Tuesday chairs a meeting of the Amman Inner Wheel Club to discuss the club's programmes, projects and future plans. The Princess is the honorary president of the club. The club's administrative committee members, who met with Princess Basma at the Queen Alia Fund for Social Development (QAF), stressed the importance of developing cooperation with QAF in the area of social

Hashem Khreisat to head radio

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government Tuesday announced changes in the information services, appointing Chief Editor of Sawt Al Shaab daily Hashem Khreisat as director of Radio Jordan, and appointing the outgoing director Fayez Oudah as adviser at the information ministry.

The government is the majority shareholder in this Arabic daily, which has been suffering financial losses over recent years.

The Council of Ministers on June 14 had announced the appointment of Ihsan Ramzi as director general of the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation to succeed Radi Al Khas who resigned earlier this year.

Mr. Ramzi had served as director of programmes at Jordan Television and Radio before going to Oman where he was head of the Omani Radio's programmes department. Later he joined the London-based Middle East Broadcasting Centre (MBC) and served as its director general until his appointment in Jordan.

Also Tuesday the government announced its acceptance of the resignation of Abdul Salam Tarawneh who was serving as adviser at the information ministry to become editor of Sawt Al Shaab.

Mr. Khreisat, a former president of Jordan Press Association (JPA), had



Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Adwan Tuesday briefs a visiting World Bank delegation on the country's efforts to develop its tourism industry (Petra photo)

World Bank pledges \$500,000 to tourism development

AMMAN (Petra) — A World Bank delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan, Sunday pledged \$500,000 to support studies and plans to develop the tourism sector in Jordan.

The delegation members, who met with Tourism and Antiquities Minister Mohammad Adwan, promised to provide assistance to Jordan to help it develop and promote traditional industries as a means of supporting income and providing job opportunities.

Dr. Adwan briefed the group on Jordan's tourist attractions and explained that tourism is one of the country's major industries in providing job opportunities and supporting income and in helping to solve many economic and social problems.

The minister said a comprehensive peace should have a great impact on the various sectors in the region, adding that tourism will be one of the sectors most affected by peace.

He stressed that the government directs special attention to the tourism sector and works diligently to further develop it.

Dr. Adwan emphasised the importance of cooperation between the public and private sectors and the ongoing consultation on the best ways

Irbid road accident death toll rises to 29

By Rana Hussein
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The death toll from Monday's tragic road accident in Irbid has risen to 29, a Civil Defence Department report said.

Four more people died in Irbid and Amman hospitals Tuesday as a result of injuries sustained in a collision between two buses and a tractor on the Amman-Irbid road over Al Naimah intersection.

The dead include: Salem Abu Hashem (42), Manal Farhan (23), Majid Murad (6), Mohammad Murad (8), Bassam Rousan (36) — bus driver —, Sultan Bani Hani (30) — bus driver —, Ahmad Jaradat (50) — tractor driver —, Han'a Nimeri (25), Saoud Ma'ayah (18), Ali Mustafa (15), Hassan Rousan (60), Samira Sarhan (40), Mahmoud Yousef (10),

Nariman Suleiman (21), Reem Abu Aoun (22), Bassem Abu Nimeh (30), Mohammad Obeidat (20), Khuloud Dababneh (24), Ahmad A.M. Khatib (28), Akram Faram (42), Iman Sahouri (20), Lamis Mirshed (40), Huda Mousa (40), Issam Brouh (25), Khuloud Nasser (40), Aydah Hussein (3), Suzan Ayash, Rasmi Yousef and one woman who was not yet identified.

The accident was one of the worst in the Kingdom. Preliminary investigations by the Traffic Department showed that the driver of the tractor was driving on the right hand side of the road and started turning left to make a U-turn. The bus driver that was driving on the tractor's left side, according to Traffic Department sources, steered the left in an attempt to avoid the tractor.

At the same time another bus was coming from the other direction.

The three vehicles met head on. The accident killed 29 people and injured another 94.

Nasser Zubi, director of Princess Basma Hospital where 33 casualties were admitted, told the Jordan Times that the hospital received six patients from Rosary Hospital in Irbid and 19 victims left hospital.

"We have few critical cases and some people are in the intensive care unit (ICU); hopefully they will survive," said Dr. Zubi.

He said the hospital was on full alert since learning of the accident, adding that the local community also contributed in saving lives by donating blood.

Ibn Nafis Hospital received 19 casualties and four dead. A hospital official

told the Jordan Times that five people left hospital and five serious cases were transferred to Princess Basma and Prince Rashed hospitals.

The Rosary Hospital received 29 casualties and six dead. A hospital official said the critical cases were transferred to other hospitals and three people are still being treated.

Most of the remaining injured were taken to Prince Rashed Military Hospital.

Hospital officials declined to release any information.

The secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, Lina Shebeib, told the Jordan Times that the society will launch an investigation to determine the cause of the accident. She added that the society is trying to con-

tact the Traffic Department to cooperate in finding ways to prevent such disastrous accidents from occurring.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, who visited victims of the accident Monday evening, paid more visits Tuesday to the hospitals caring for the injured. The Regent spoke to several patients wishing them a speedy recovery.

Toll rises to 32

Jordan Television reported late Tuesday that the number of dead from Monday's road accident in Irbid has risen to 32. The names of the three additional deceased were not immediately available.

'Dry land deterioration necessitates agricultural development strategy'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Because dry land deterioration, a five-day regional seminar will seek to draft a strategy for sustainable agricultural development in semi-arid and dry areas, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The announcement came at the end of a regular Cabinet session chaired by Acting Prime Minister Thouqan Hindawi.

The statements said the government has appointed Husam Abu Ghazaleh, Jordan's ambassador to Austria, to serve also as the Kingdom's non-resident ambassador to Slovakia.

The government gave its consent to a request by Al Farid establishment to issue a weekly periodical under the title of Hawadeth Al Sa'aa (events of the hour).

The 180 delegates will discuss and review experiments by their countries in agricultural development and will examine preparations for an international conference on food to be held in 1996, as well as measures to combat desert locusts and cooperation between FAO and countries of the region in agriculture and food production techniques, according to Mr. Tillawi.

A document to be submitted to the participants for study points out that dry lands in the Near East region have been exposed to severe strain and have deteriorated because of the lack of natural resources, particularly water, according to Mr. Tillawi.

He said the document calls on the countries of the region to draw up an integrated strategy to help maintain the soil and advance food production.

In addition to working papers, the delegates will study the FAO regional office report on activities in the region between 1992 and 1993 and will study a declaration on food and nutrition in the Near East region, Mr. Tillawi said.

The meetings will be held at the Forte Grand Hotel in Amman and will also be attended by delegates from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in addition to the Vatican and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

2-day work safety seminar opens

Occupational injuries double in 10 years

By Elia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Occupational injuries over the past decade more than doubled from 6,012 in 1984 to 13,868 in 1993 while deaths resulting from workshop and factory accidents rose to 63 in 1993 from 32 in 1984, according to Minister of Labour Khaled Ghazawi.

Addressing the opening session of a two-day meeting on occupational safety, organised at the Amman Chamber of Industry by the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), the minister said the number of injuries and deaths among workers rose with the growth of industry and businesses in the country over the past 10 years and cost Jordan nearly JD 6.5 million rising to some JD 18 million in 1993.

With the tremendous industrial and economic development came significant growth in automation, the number of businesses and projects as well as an increase in the number of related accidents, said Mr. Ghazawi.

To help instruct workers on taking precautionary safety measures at factories, the VTC has created the Occupational Safety and Health Institute (OSHI); the Social Security Corporation (SSC) covers the cost of treatment and pays workers compensation in case of injury and disability, said Mr. Ghazawi.



Vocational Training Corporation Director General Ahmad Atwan addresses the opening session of a two-day occupational safety seminar (Petra photo)

OSHI, working in cooperation with Lakeland College in the Canadian province of Alberta, has launched a four-year project which started in 1993 to promote OSHI and VTC services to workers in Jordan, according to Jean Devlin, first secretary of the Canadian embassy in Amman.

Mr. Devlin told the Jordan Times that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is funding the project, and together with OSHI and Lakeland College experts, is sponsoring its implementation.

VTC Director General Ahmad Atwan told the opening session that his office has created 16 training centres for men and 12 vocational training centres for women and set up three occupational safety and health training centres.

Mr. Atwan said that by the end of 1993 the VTC centres had trained 88,000 workers through long and short term courses.

Organised in cooperation with the Industrial Development Bank and the SSC, the seminar is designed to raise the concerned parties' level of interest in occupational safety measures and to promote cooperation between the local and international organisations in workers issues.

Dr. Atwan said several experts from Canada and Jordan will address the participants who will review a number of working papers.

The opening session was attended by representatives of several concerned government departments, the Armed Forces, the Civil Defence Department (CDD), Jordanian universities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other institutions.

Transport sector calls for 'land ports' to organise activities for truck fleets

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a two-day meeting on promoting the transport sector Tuesday issued a set of recommendations calling for, among other things, the creation of a "land port" in Amman and the other government bodies within an integrated plan to organise the activities of land transport fleets.

A statement containing the recommendations called on the government to allow the private sector to set up major transport firms by merging the small transport companies and introducing a ratings and classification system with rules governing transport companies' operations with a view to raising the standard of services and promoting internal and external trade.

The statement at the final session called for the creation of a data bank at the Ministry of Transportation to provide information to investors and organise land transport operations.

The participants, who represented public departments and transport unions as well as transport companies operating in Jordan, called on the government to conduct a comprehensive examination of legislations and regulations governing the transport sector and to speed up work on the creation of a proposed higher council for transport.

They also urged the government to re-examine the set of charge rates on transporting goods, taking into account the actual operational costs and allowing for reasonable margins of profit for investors in the transport sector.

In addition, the participants urged the government to create an opportune climate for investors to launch ventures in the transport sector such as granting them exemptions from duty on equipment similar to other economic projects.

They asked the government to re-examine Jordan's agreements on land transport with neighbouring countries in a manner that would offer Jordanian truck owners a better competitive position.

Transport Minister Samir Kawar had told the opening session that Jordan's 9,000-truck fleet incurred losses estimated at \$500 million because of a decline in transport activities since the Gulf crisis began in August 1990.

WHAT'S GOING ON

WORLD CUP USA 1994

- ★ Arabic language video series of World Cup football matches entitled "World Cup USA 1994" at the American Center Auditorium (4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.).

CONCERT

- ★ Concert at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

FILM

- ★ Film in English entitled "The Treasure of Amadira" at the Phoenix Gallery for Art and Culture at 7:00 p.m.

THIRD YOUTH THEATRE FESTIVAL

- ★ Drama in Arabic entitled "There...on the Other Side of the Shore" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition by artists Hassan Abboud and Hadi Sa'id at the Phoenix Gallery for Art and Culture (Tel. 695291).
- ★ Exhibition by artist Bishara Al Najjar at the Orient Gallery for Fine Arts, Gardens Str. (Tel. 698513).
- ★ Exhibition of oil paintings by artist Muhammad Abu

- Zraiq at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

- ★ Exhibition of Jordanian-made furniture at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel (11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. and 4:00-11:00 p.m.).

- ★ Plastic art exhibition by Abdullah Abu Asali and Issam Nseirat at the Royal Cultural Centre.

- ★ Painting exhibition by Iraqi painters "The Pioneers Group" at Al Ain Art Gallery — Wadi Saqra (Tel. 644451).

- ★ Painting exhibition by Naifa Deeb at the Goethe-Institut.

- ★ Art exhibition entitled "The Form and Colour in the Arab Art Exhibition" by 16 artists from Jordan and Iraq at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

- ★ Exhibition by artist Mohammad Fradi at the Orfali Art Gallery in Umm Utheina (Tel. 826932).

- ★ Exhibition on the development of "Le Louvre" at the French Cultural Centre.

- ★ Painting exhibition by artist George Bahjourri at Al Balqa Art Gallery (Tel. 720677).

- ★ Painting exhibition by Jordanian artist Abdul Ra'uf Shamoun at Darat Al Fannun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Lweibdeh. Also showing "permanent" exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists (Tel. 643251/2).

ACC loans farmers JD 5.5m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) has granted JD 5.5 million in loans to 2,050 farmers during the first six months of this year, according to the ACC Director General Mohammad Abdul Salam Arabiyat.

Mr. Arabiyat said that more than 80 per cent of these loans went to small farmers in the various parts of the country.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Arabiyat said the ACC has introduced a credit scheme for rural families supported by women. The scheme, he said, aims to diversify sources of family income, increase agricultural production, and provide jobs

NEWS IN BRIEF

Palestinian envoy decorated

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Al Hassan Tuesday decorated Palestinian Ambassador in Amman Al Tayyeb Abdul Rahim with Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order, which was conferred upon him by His Majesty King Hussein. The decoration took place during a luncheon hosted by Mr. Al Hassan to honour the ambassador on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty in Jordan.

Music academy graduate first class

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising for Her

Majesty Queen Noor, Minister of Higher Education Rateb Al Saoud Tuesday attended the graduation ceremony of the first class of students from the Jordanian Music Academy. Dr. Saoud presented certificates to the 14 graduates who completed four years of post-secondary education in music. The academy was established in 1989 to promote musical awareness and prepare specialised musicians. Attending the graduation ceremony were chairmen and members of the academy's board of directors and trustees, the academy's dean and the teaching staff, in addition to invitees.

The meeting was attended by the Ministry Secretary General Ghassan Al Mufleh.

Jordan Times

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Compromise high on scale

NEGOTIATIONS ON the Syrian-Israeli track have entered, according to American officials, a "substantive stage." While only a few people seem to know how "substantive" these negotiations have become, especially in the absence of formal and open talks between the two sides, it seems that behind-the-scenes deliberations, sponsored by the U.S., are indeed taking place. Yet the talks seem to be still bogged down, explaining the postponement of a trip to the region by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The declared positions of the two sides are far from reflecting the complexity of the situation they are in. While Israel sometimes hints that it is ready to pull out of the Golan Heights for a full peace with Syria, the latter maintains that Israel's commitment to withdrawal should precede any talk of normalisation of relations. On the other hand, while the U.S. is working to bridge the gap between the two countries and nudge them to sign a declaration of principles, they appear to be perpetually engaged in a game of brinkmanship that goes beyond the immediate issue of the occupied Golan Heights.

Israel does not just seek normal relations with Syria and certainly does not want to see these relations serving to improve Syria's ties with the U.S. From Syria's point of view, good relations with the U.S., the only superpower left in today's world, are more important than normal ties with Israel, which remains merely a regional power. Syria knows that it will take a long time to alter or offset the strategic alliance between the U.S. and Israel. But if peace is vital for American interests in the area, then Syria, Syrian leaders think, is as important to U.S. strategic interests as Israel is, if not more, given Syria's position and role in the Arab World and its relations with Iran. That is why perhaps Damascus appears more engaged at the moment in negotiations with the U.S. than with Israel.

Israel, in the meanwhile, gleeful at the failings of the west's Arab allies, would not want to see a Syria assuming a leading role in the regional affairs of the Middle East. Israel is therefore willing to accept a Syrian role in Lebanon, but no more.

In all cases, the U.S. realises the stabilising role that a Syria which is at peace with Israel can play in the whole region. Whether the U.S. would finally choose to accept Syria's yearnings or Israeli protestations will become clear only when Washington makes its next move in the region, which is expected to take place sometime in July.

Only last week the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, flexing muscles on a visit to the Golan, warned Syria by claiming that Damascus was acquiring sophisticated North Korean missiles. The U.S. did not react to Rabin's claims. This indicates that the Americans would not condone Tel Aviv's new allegation nor condemn Damascus' alleged acquisition of weapons. That further points to the U.S. weighing its options and positioning itself to lure both parties into a compromise.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour Tuesday criticised Turkey and other Muslim countries which offer the Iraqi lip service and take no practical steps to end the embargo. We hear the Turks announcing their desire to flush the oil in the pipeline running to Turkey from the Iraqi oil fields so that the revenues could be used to buy food and medicine for the Iraqi people, said Mohammad Kawash. This is a small and timid gesture that can by no means end the suffering of the Iraqi women and children, said the writer. What is required is a more daring and courageous step at the political level and a clear decision from Ankara to end the sanctions on Iraq, said the writer. He said many Islamic countries and some of the Arab states want to see an end to the Iraqi people's sufferings but they are afraid to take any step in that direction. Furthermore, he said, certain Arab states are encouraging the United States to maintain the embargo on the Iraqi brothers at a time when we notice that European nations are launching contacts with Baghdad to deal with Iraq in trade and economic fields once the sanctions have been lifted.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour addressed the issue of drug abuse in Jordan, citing official figures, which say that between 6000 and 7000 are addicted to some kind of drugs. For years, we have been falsely reassuring ourselves that Jordan is free of drug addicts but suddenly we are told that we have so many young people who take drugs, said Mohammad Daoud. The writer said that according to the official figures, many of the drug addicts or users are non-Jordanians living in the country. The time has come for the government to reexamine measures for allowing non-Jordanian workers to be employed in the Kingdom not only because they deprive the local residents of job opportunities but also because they bring in or help to spread the use of harmful drugs among the young, said the writer. He said that by taking drastic action against the non-Jordanian drug abusers and by adopting more efficient methods to deal with the drug issue at the national level, the country would become a safer place for people to live.

Israelis face an unpalatable truth

By G. H. Jansen

A VERY spirited debate has been going on in Israel on a fundamental issue: the reason for the creation of the Jewish state, sparked by statements made by no less a person than the President of Israel, Ezer Weizman.

The president was addressing gatherings in Jerusalem of two organisations of "diaspora" Jews, the Jewish Agency and United Jewish Appeal, which have made great contributions to the establishment of Israel — political, diplomatic and, particularly, financial — without which the state may have never come into existence (of which the present day Israelis do not like being reminded).

The president, who was a dashing fighter pilot in the R.A.F. during World War II, told the audience some very unpalatable truths. That as Jews, and Zionist Jews, they should not be living in the "diaspora" outside Israel, but should make "Aliya", emigrate to the Jewish state. And that the ultimate objective of Israel was to complete the process of "the gathering of the exiles" by having all of the Jews in all of the world, about 15 million of

them, settled in Israel. The president went on to say that he knew his audience would not like what he said but that he was not going to apologise for his words or change his opinion. Sticking to his guns he said that he recognised the fact of the "diaspora," that Jewish communities had settled elsewhere, but that, as he put it, he could not "legitimise" the diaspora. Meaning that he could not approve of the fact of its existence.

The president knew exactly what the angry reaction to his words would be from the "diaspora" Jews, who quite simply rejected them, because his views had been expressed by David Ben Gurion, the first prime minister of Israel, soon after the establishment of the state by which time it had already become clear that while Jews from many parts of the world would go to Israel very few would do so from Europe or America. Being a tough and forthright man Ben Gurion went further and said that those calling themselves Jews who did not settle in Israel were really not Jews at all.

The uproar caused by Ben Gurion's words was tremendous and under-

standable because he had accused the "diaspora" Jews of only rendering lip service to the Zionist cause, and this soon after a period during which they, especially the Jews in the U.S., have laboured mightily on behalf of the young Jewish state, particularly financially, over the years, amounting to billions and billions of dollars.

Such was the uproar that even Ben Gurion kept silent on this issue thereafter.

The "diaspora" Jews were and are particularly sensitive to the challenge or taunt in the words of Ben Gurion and President Weizman because the immigration figures of Jews into Palestine, and now Israel, prove irrefutably that even Zionist Jews were not drawn irresistibly to Zion, their "Promised Land" by the strength of their Zionist fervour. And that, instead, those figures increased only when the Jews in the "diaspora" were shoved, impelled, booted into the "Promised Land" by anti-Jewish forces in central and eastern Europe.

For many years, even centuries, Jews entered Zion only in thin trickles

even when the gates to the "Promised Land" were open or half-open; as for instance during the long period of Ottoman rule. The Ottomans did not favour Jews settling in Palestine, though they did not mind them settling in Turkey itself, because they brought in money and enterprise. They did not encourage Jews to go to Palestine not because they were Jews but because they were East European "agitators." In any case Jews were always able to bribe their way into Ottoman territories. (Indeed, the founding father of Israel, Theodor Herzl, used the "agitators" as an argument with the rulers of Europe to gain their support for a Jewish state — that such a state would drain-off their dangerous Jewish agitators and terrorists).

There was no great rush of Jews into Palestine even when the gates were held wide open for them by British bayonets during the time of the post-World War I British mandate — which was the stated purpose of that mandate. The reluctance of Western Jews, like the present day members of the United Jewish Appeal, to go to Palestine/Israel

was and is perfectly understandable: They have prospered wherever they settled and did not and do not want to exchange their comfortable existence for a new and possibly much less comfortable existence.

Even the Jews of Eastern Europe who in the past led hard lives as peasants or artisans in Poland and Russia did not want to become Asian peasants toiling in a hot country like Palestine.

The idea of Ezer Weizman, whose uncle was the first president of Israel, of a total ingathering of all Jews into Israel, is immensely dangerous because if all of world Jewry were to be squeezed into the narrow confines of Israel/Palestine they must inevitably expand — explode outwards — in wars over land and water.

And dangerous, too, for Israel because if all U.S. Jews emigrate to Israel that would mean the end of the American/Zionist lobby which at present maintains an iron grip on U.S. policy in the Middle East and keeps siphoning billions of dollars out of the U.S. and into Israel.

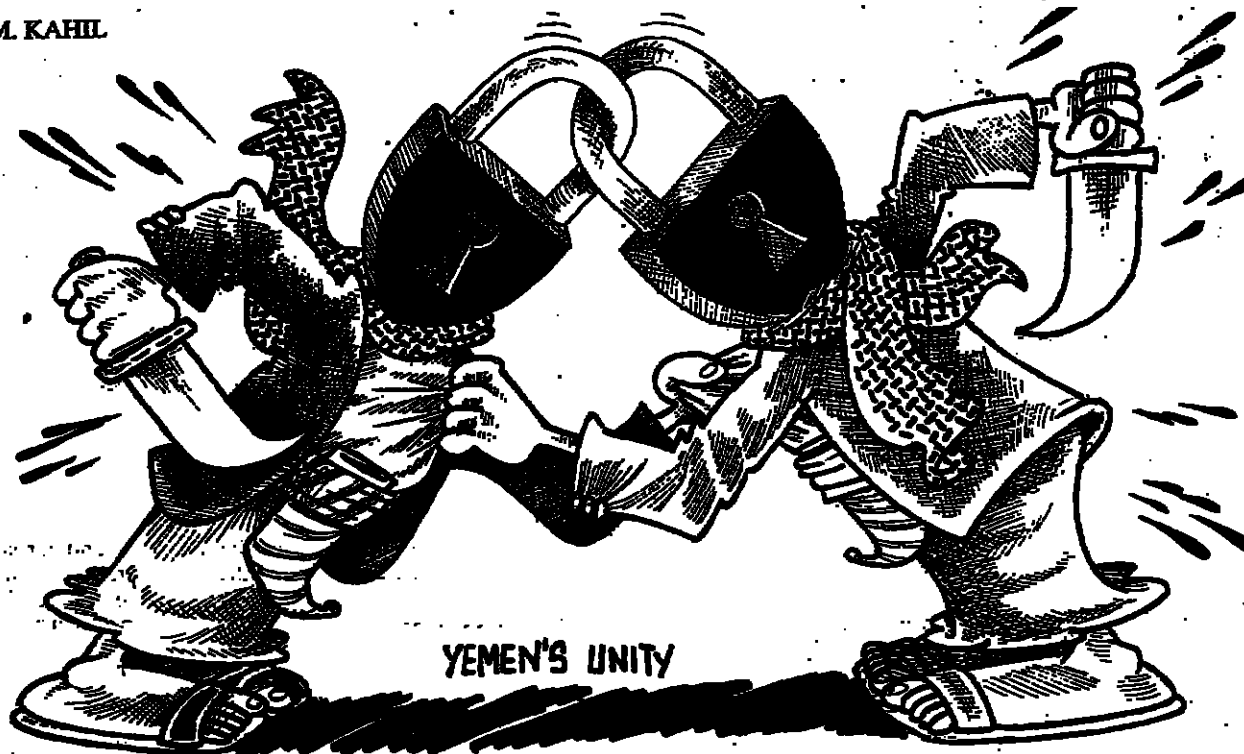
And there is one group of Jews that the Israelis should not and increasingly

do not want to immigrate into Israel — the zealots from the U.S. who are bigoted and violent, unlike the Jews from eastern Europe.

The Israeli-diaspora controversy started by Weizman's statement was kept alive by remarks from Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin and rising star in Israel's political ferment, when he said that "diaspora" organisations like the United Jewish Appeal should be wound up or given another focus: That they should help "diaspora" Jews to become better Jews where they are rather than to come Israeli Jews, who after 40 years did not need charity from abroad.

Weizman's calls for "diaspora" Jews to make a total commitment to Zionism by settling in the Jewish Zionist state and Beilin's calls for the severing of the umbilical cord between the "diaspora" and the state leave the "diaspora" Jews thoroughly confused. They now feel that Israel, and particularly its younger generation, is either taunting or despising them or is biting the hand that feeds it. This controversy, now out in the open, cannot but continue.

M. KAHIL



Peace dividend poses challenge for Syria

By Kate Dourian
Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria is enjoying a mini-boom as a result of economic liberalisation policies but some wonder if it is ready for the economic challenges that peace in the region would bring.

"Syria is a bit worried about the peace process because it is not yet ready for the competition of open borders and free trade. They have some way to go yet," a diplomat said.

Another diplomat quoted a Syrian official as saying that Syria was aware that peace would bring an end to the political struggle and the beginning of an economic struggle.

After the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed the broad-based self-rule accord with Israel last September, Syria and Lebanon moved to set up a common market to stand up to Israeli penetration of Arab markets.

The Syrian economy is in the early stages of reaping the benefits of reforms that are gradually erasing the Soviet-style centralisation

and nationalisations of the 1960s. The World Bank estimates the Syrian economy grew at an average rate of seven to eight per cent during 1990-1992, helped by a growing agricultural sector and a rise in oil production.

Syrian Finance Minister Khaled Mahayni said recently that oil exports accounted for 54 per cent of revenue. Oil production has quadrupled from 150,000 barrels per day (BPD) in the mid 1980s to 580,000 BPD at the end of 1992.

Defence spending accounts for roughly half of Syria's budget allocations. The latest budget passed by parliament this month for 1994 earmarked 44 per cent of revenue set at 144 million Syrian pounds (\$3.4 billion) for defence and security.

Syria's central bank governor said last year that Syria could save 75 per cent of government expenditure which it now allocates to defence if and when peace with Israel comes.

Recent monetary and foreign exchange reforms as well as a new investment law have revived private sector participation in the

economy. The ministry of trade says the private sector accounted for 60 per cent of total trade in 1993, compared with 30 per cent in mid-1980s.

But Syrian exporters who once relied on trade with the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are finding it hard to compete in other markets.

A recent proposal to apply a single foreign exchange rate to imports and exports is expected to encourage more private sector exports. This would set the Syrian pound's value against the dollar at the "offshore rate" of 42 pounds.

There have been other moves to gradually abolish the multi-tiered exchange rate but there is still no date for a full flotation and a foreign exchange shortage persists.

Diplomats say another problem for the economy is that wealth is not evenly distributed despite outward signs of prosperity such as luxury cars and villas. This partly explains why the government is reluctant to abolish subsidies altogether.

The expansion of the industrial base and a population growing at a rate of 3.6 per cent annually have aggravated the power and water shortages that the country is now grappling with.

Economic growth has also brought inflationary pressures.

In recent weeks, the government granted public sector workers a 30 per cent pay rise and hiked the price of subsidised bread and fuel. Mr. Mahayni said this would lead to a public sector deficit.

Unemployment, running at seven per cent, is a potential problem. The World Bank estimates that up to 60 per cent of the population of nearly 15 million is under the age of 20.

Strained relations with the West mean Syria still has no access to Western aid funds, which Damascus says it does not want anyway.

Washington has made clear to Damascus that a peace settlement with Israel would lead to deepening economic ties with the West and access to international financial institutions.

Power struggle throws Japanese politics into turmoil

By Pierre-Antoine Donnet
Agence France Presse

TOKYO — The resignation of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata has prompted a bitter power struggle in Japan, with no clear winner in sight after a weekend of manoeuvres across the fragmented political chessboard.

The instability — in a country known for most of the postwar era as a bastion of political calm — threatens to worsen if the ruling coalition parties cannot unite and draw the Socialist Party back into the fold.

This would restore the parliamentary majority the coalition lost two months ago, but political commentators said Sunday there were few signs of progress towards unity.

The crisis, two weeks before the Group of Seven (G-7) summit of major industrialised nations in Naples, again puts Japan in an awkward situation with its main trading partners.

Though Mr. Hata will stay on as caretaker prime minister, Japan is likely — as before in the 1990s — to be represented in Naples by an inexperienced or politically fragile leader at a time when other G-7 countries will be looking to Tokyo for economic leadership in keeping with its industrial and financial might.

Despite assurances Mr. Hata gave U.S. President Bill Clinton in a telephone conversation on Sunday, the uncertainty is sure to slow negotiations between the two aimed at reducing Japan's huge surplus in trade with the U.S.

Japanese political commentators were unanimous in their view that party leaders would make quick efforts to select a new prime minister, possibly this week. That would limit the impact of the crisis on the economy, currently hit by a sharp and unwelcome rise in the value of the yen.

Mr. Hata is a contender to succeed himself. The 58-year-old holder of several senior government posts before becoming prime minister two months ago has made clear his hat is in the ring. But it is by no means certain he can get a majority in the lower house.

The Social Democratic Party, which precipitated the crisis by withholding backing from Mr. Hata, is now being courted by the coalition and the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), further to the right. Bigger than any single coalition party, the Socialists appear to have the final say on the shape of a new government.

For the next government to survive, analysts said, it

must be based on a durable alliance as no one party commands a majority in parliament. Mr. Hata presided over a minority cabinet after the Socialists quit the coalition on April 26.

Behind the political confusion, in many ways unprecedented since the 1950s, lies the unfinished realignment of party forces prompted partly by the end of the cold war and brought into the open by the election defeat of the LDP, which had previously ruled without serious challenge for 38 years.

Yomiuri Shimbun, the largest circulation newspaper, said a main cause of the crisis was the politicians' acted out of personal interest rather than those of the state. Parties had lost their identities and seemed incapable of setting out clear objectives, it said.

The newspaper recalled that French 18th century philosopher Montesquieu had attributed the fall of the Roman Empire to similar causes and concluded: "The same situation prevails in Japan today and to describe our political chaos as 'confusion' is to underestimate its seriousness."

Personal animosities played a considerable role in the Socialists' departure from the coalition. They and members of another former coalition party called Sakigake particularly resent the influence of Ichiro Ozawa, a former LDP heavyweight, now secretary-general of Mr. Hata's Renewal Party.

They accuse him of being an authoritarian "pulling the strings in an anti-democratic way behind the scenes like the shoguns, who in past centuries ruled the country in the name of the emperor."

Socialist leader Tomiichi Murayama said his party was ready to form a new coalition, and even at the cost of defections from Socialist ranks, its partner could even be the LDP, which in its long reign was the target of bitter Socialist enmity.

LDP leader Yohei Kono indicated on Sunday he was open to the idea of joining a coalition with the Socialists and Sakigake.

Another scenario, according to observers, might involve the Hata coalition surviving with defectors from the two big parties outside his government, or even the disintegration of the LDP and the Socialist party. Both already contain competing factions.

Mr. Ozawa's strategy is based, they said, on building a powerful centrist majority consisting of the present array of coalition parties and defectors from the two large parties outside coalition ranks.

Features

By Mark I. Porubcansky
The Associated Press

VUKOVAR, Croatia — Crumbling walls of brick and mortar testify to the grim cycles of Balkan history. They stand as tombstones over ideals of brotherhood and unity, monuments to ingrained fear and self-deception.

War that began with the secession of Slovenia and Croatia on June 25, 1991, has devoured the lives, hopes and fortunes of millions of Yugoslavs.

At least 210,000 are dead or missing, including thousands here in Vukovar. "Ethnic cleansing" and rape as weapons of war have been added to the 20th century's host of horrors.

This land is a tangle of victimisation, self-pity and self-justification. Victimised by history, by ideology, by their leaders, people have victimised each other during the past three years in the hope of avoiding more victimisation themselves.

The Balkans are the oft-trampled frontier between Byzantium and Rome, between the Islamic Ottomans and Christian Europe — the cradle of World War I and a battleground in World War II.

The people are given to a "sense of self-pity and narcissism," said Aleksa Djilas, scholar son of Milovan Djilas, the Communist-turned-dissident. "This self-pity is partly rooted in reality, but it's so exaggerated that it's pathological."

He described it as an "inability to look critically at one's own history."

If that is so, the consequences are numbing. Although Slovenia's secession was swift and relatively bloodless, at least 10,000 people were killed in Croatia. War still rages in Bosnia, where 200,000 are dead or missing.

Vukovar, once a city of 60,000, suffered the first extended siege. Shelling reduced much of the Croat-ruled town to piles of brick and mortar. U.N. guards now keep watch over what is suspected to be the mass grave of Croats killed after Serbs overran Vukovar in late 1991.

What makes today's Vukovar so typical — and terrifying — is the few thousand sad souls who remain, living on self-justification, monotony and no-



A Bosnian boy sees off his ill grandfather who is being evacuated by the U.N. to England from Sarajevo (AFP photo)

Yugoslav history lesson: 'do unto others' first

body-asked-me-anyhow hopelessness. Their attitudes mirror feelings all over former Yugoslavia.

To Dafina Trumic, an elderly Serb who lost two homes and even shared a cellar with Croats during the shelling, Vukovar's destruction was regrettable, but made perfect sense.

Parroting standard propaganda, she accused secessionist Croats of provoking trouble by attacking the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army, then the fifth-largest in Europe.

"The army had no choice but to defend itself," she declared.

The view that Serbs have nothing to apologise for is

rooted in five centuries of domination by Ottoman Turks, and the slaughter of tens of thousands by Croatian fascists in World War II.

Stevan Basara, a vendor in a barren open market, said the fighting in Vukovar was the result of radical Croats using symbols of the Croatian Fascist state. Other say Serbs lost jobs as Croatian nationalists took authority.

Behind these specific complaints stands a collective Serb national consciousness that has assumed the power of myth. When Serb politicians sounded the alarm of new repressions, Serbs acted to avoid

being victimised again. As for the Croats, their view of history mirrors that of the Serbs. A sense of historical mistreatment is at the root of today's ideology: Croats suffered in Austria-Hungary, then in Serb-dominated Communist Yugoslavia. Endangered yet again, Croatia must assert itself to preserve itself.

Croatia's defence ministry estimates 3,000 Croats died in Vukovar and that 2,600 are still missing. Many thousands more are refugees.

"Maybe they can return," Mr. Basara said, "but in 200 years." The Serbs who "won"

Vukovar are themselves victims: suffering and spiritless in surroundings that mock their quest for a greater Serbia.

A sunny spring noon found the baroque centre of town nearly empty, except for a braying drunk wobbling on his motor bike.

Mr. Trumic and her husband, a retired army officer, live in someone else's apartment on monthly pensions equivalent to \$6 each. A duck costs \$3.60 eggs are 15 cents apiece.

On this day, Mrs. Trumic was trying to sell some dry noodles, a cheap plastic telephone and a pair of fake levis for extra cash. In the nearby Vojvod-

janska Bank, the only action was a video game on tellers' computer screens. Dusty sports trophies from before the madness began shared shelf space with gleaming shell casings from afterward.

The virulent nationalism that fed the horror in Vukovar and elsewhere was pumped through state-run media by Serb and Croat political leaders — some sincere, some cynically manipulating — public opinion.

On either side, the message was "an ideology of a nation that is in danger, combined with disregard for others — presenting one's own case as special and worth dying for," said Zvonimir Separovic, a former Croatian foreign minister who heads an International Organisation that studies victimology.

"It's a horrible curse to be a Croat," said Antun Vrdoljak, head of state radio and television in Croatia. But he added that Croats are like grass: The more they are mowed down, the stronger their roots.

From such a garden, seeds of conflict blew to Bosnia-Herzegovina. A sense of victimisation, fostered in part by the world's unwillingness to help, amplified the killing there, too.

In the northern Bosnian

city of Tuzla, historian Salih Kulenovic said Slavic Muslims have had enough.

Many Muslims of eastern Bosnia, nearly all forced from their homes by Serbs, are descended from Muslims expelled from Western Serbia in the 19th century, he said.

"We'll never again allow anyone to change us... by force," Mr. Kulenovic said. "We didn't deserve this." Suffering has strengthened the collective identity of Muslims and it appears that, as a result, another aggrieved nation is being created.

Bosnia's Croats also feel victimised. They and the Muslims ended a year of hostilities and agreed in March to form a united front against the Serbs.

Ivan Saric, a spokesman for Croats who were surrounded by Muslims in the central town of Vitez, did not deny that Croats committed atrocities, but also said his people were victims of a land grab by Muslims trying to make up for their losses to the Serbs.

"It was like a game of dominoes: Serbs, Muslims, and then it fell on the Croats," Mr. Saric said.

From caliphs to Communists, this is a land where people do what their leaders tell them. "People are used to having some sort of authority," said Petar Matanovic, a Croat Roman Catholic priest in Tuzla.

"Sometimes it's Communist totalitarianism. Now it's national totalitarianism."

A middle-aged Croat grocer who identified himself only as Ivica struggled to understand why he was a refugee in Vitez. His blue eyes blazed and words tumbled over each other.

"The little people are not guilty of this, but nobody asked us. I know there are others on the other side who don't want it. But no one asked them, either."

The people of his village, including himself, weren't smart or quick enough to stop it.

"I could understand how my grandfather, who couldn't read, could be seduced to make war on someone," Ivica said. "But I can't believe people now would do it."

They did. The past and present live concurrently in the Balkans, and the future is hard to change.

Regent cautions against disorder in institutions

(Continued from page 1)

great anxiety and anticipation.

My dear colleagues,

Trusting that you have acquired vast experience in Arab public life, I believe that you realise quite well that the element of trust between Arab leaderships during the last decade of our modern Arab history has weakened.

We see that the present stage is characterised with estrangement, absence of consultations and lack of coordination, particularly now that the Arab Summit meetings have been indefinitely suspended.

This situation prevails among the Arabs at a time when we witness the disintegration of nations and the breakup of blocs of countries in the post-cold war era. It seems that whoever was behind the disintegration process is uncertain how to put together a new world order, and I fear that the remnants would serve as landmarks of the future.

What makes things worse is the emergence of a phenomenon of internal splits within the Arab countries. If we examine the map of the Arab World, we would see signs of the coming splits and divisions within the fabric of the fragile Arab entities.

The alarm is sounded daily, warning of bloody confrontations between the ruler and the ruled and of the danger of death that has ended the lives of a million children.

The danger reaches far beyond the sounding of the alarm since we have started to witness a weakness in the national affiliation in the footsteps of the pan-Arab loyalty. This weakness has extended to pan-Arab organisations at the Arab League level and within its specialised organisations at a time when preparations are under way for next year's celebration of the Arab League's 50th anniversary.

The Arab League is the last living symbol of Arab and Islamic unity and therefore it is incumbent on us to work out a plan for our aspired-for future. We are not enemies of the future.

I am announcing all this 20 years after the Rabat summit conference and as our Palestinian brothers represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have started creating a self-rule in Gaza and Jericho following arduous and tiring negotiations with an obstinate foe. The Palestinians are now facing a situation of want and they are in need of assistance. Our duty calls on us not to leave them alone suffering and struggling by themselves.

At a time when we witness a population growth, and a decline in resources we should live up to our commitment and trust and open a frank dialogue amongst ourselves, knowing well that we are all facing a difficult stage in which we will face social injustice sweeping the masses of the Arab Nation at all levels... the human rights level... dignity... the rule of the law...

This calls on us to transform our society into one of eligibility and self-sustaining. We should lay down the foundation of values and virtues to counter the forces of might and the tendency by people to make overnight gains.

We ought to take action, especially as we see that violence has become rampant at the expense of governance, and we see people shunning dialogue, shura and pluralism.

We are all sons of the same nation since the dawn of Islam and we all belong to this dear Arab Nation, which has borne the mission of Islam to all nations.

I am not revealing a secret by saying that frustration, pessimism and despair that have permeated our souls have formed a fertile ground for violence in the absence of social justice for all.

It is social justice that the masses seek and not social propaganda.

It is because of this situation that hopes are pinned on your forum to move us back from the edge of the precipice and to reestablish a base for hope and joy in a fruitful future in which all citizens can participate in the process of creativity and innovation, and affiliation to the Arab Nation.

Otherwise — God forbid — we will find ourselves only a segment of a region for which plans have already been laid to the detriment of our interests and our national identity.

Being the wisemen of the nation, you have no alterna-

tive but to face the challenge and to contribute positively in shaping the future.

It is a duty for all of us as groups and not individuals to act now because you all agree with me that all of our universities and academies should be made aware of their responsibilities.

The breach has widened and our enemies have been targeting our reputation, our history and identity as we see that our adversaries consider us as symbols of extremism and their future foes and enemies of democracy and that we are a liability to the world.

Displaced persons and refugees come mostly from the Muslim World whose coffers have been depleted and we are staggering under the yoke of foreign indebtedness.

The time factor is no more on our side and therefore it is your duty in this forum and other Arab fora to revive the Arab renaissance so that the Arab Nation would not remain a prisoner of today's tragedy. Otherwise, we would find ourselves divided.

We have to be objective, honest and committed. We should rise above the minor issues when addressing the nation's questions.

This can only be achieved through generous and dedicated work to ensure solidarity among Arab countries.

Should we face enormous difficulties in the course of performing our mission, then we have only to follow the good example of our Prophet who, whenever faced with adversity had always resorted to God for help.

Palestinian is shot dead

(Continued from page 1)

ing the charge is often used as a cover in personal feuds. In Jerusalem, searches were launched after the assailant fled from the stabbing attack in East Jerusalem's Neve Yaacov neighbourhood to a nearby Arab village, Dairat Al Barid, city police said.

Police were investigating whether the motive was criminal or due to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It was the first serious stabbing in the city since the start of Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and Jericho.

Jerusalem police commander Arieh Amit said the assailant ambushed the Israeli, surprising him from behind.

Hebron measures

Israel's army chief said on Tuesday the military had begun to implement recommendations by the Israeli inquiry into the Hebron mosque massacre on protecting Muslim worshippers.

"We have started to build the room in which weapons will be deposited (and) to deal with the subject of separate entrances for members of the two faiths" into the Ibrahim Mosque, Lieutenant-General Ehud Barak told Israel Radio.

Banning arms and segregating Jews and Arabs in the shrine holy to Islam and Judaism were two of the main recommendations of a report issued on Sunday on the Feb. 25 massacre by a Jewish settler of more than 30 Muslims at prayer.

Armed Israelis had been allowed to enter the shrine. Palestinians in the occupied territories are banned from carrying weapons.

Gen. Barak said a new closed-circuit television system would be installed at the site and partitions erected. "All these things take time to build. We are putting the finishing touches to the programme and will bring the matter to the defence minister and then to the government for approval," he said.

Red-Dead canal — a priority

(Continued from page 1)

would like to have a firm and clear idea of where Israel stood on the project. "True they have informed the multi-lateral group that it has been shelved, but they have not told us so on a bilateral level," he said.

The Jordanian proposal, prepared in utmost secrecy in the early 80s to counter Israel's Med-Dead canal proposal, calls for raising the level of the Dead Sea to its historic level, which has gone down to 406 metres from 392 metres below sea level.

Dr. Haddadin noted that it meant restoring the ecological features of the area. He pointed out that when the level of the Dead Sea is raised, then seepage from surrounding aquifers into the Dead Sea would stop. And the use of aquifers would be sustained.

But then that is only one aspect of the project.

The first part of the 270-kilometre linkage will be huge pipes tapping the Red Sea water running up 70 kilometres to the Gharandal divide, 220 metres above sea level. From that point, where the Dead Sea drainage basin begins, the water would flow through an open canal into the Dead Sea by gravity as opposed to the pumped flow through the pipelines.

Given the fact that the water will run through a terrain with a drop of nearly 620 metres (the 392-metre drop

to the Dead Sea added to the 220 metres at Gharandal) hydroelectric turbines will be installed on its way.

From Gharandal, the seawater can be run under gravity pressure for natural desalination through reversed osmosis to get sweet water without involving the use of power, Dr. Haddadin said.

The desalinated water will be pumped for domestic, industrial and watering livestock by Jordanians, Palestinians and Israelis under specific arrangements.

"We realise that Jordan, Israel and Palestine the riparians of the Dead Sea," and, as such all the direct outputs of the projects will have to be shared among the three, Dr. Haddadin said.

Lagoons will be built on the sides of the pipeline/canal to store water for peaktime power generation. "You cannot store electric power but you can always store water to run turbines to produce energy," Dr. Haddadin pointed out.

The same lagoons could be used for aquaculture and for tourism development purposes, he added. "The project will not be or cannot be discussed in isolation from the concept of integrated development," Dr. Haddadin stressed. "It will be part of a package for economic and social development in the Jordan Rift Valley."

Dr. Haddadin expects that the canal could bring in up to 1.8 billion cubic metres of

water into the Dead Sea every year for the first 10 years so as to meet the need to raise the level of the reservoir. Thereafter, the quantity could be reduced to one billion cubic metres.

While no definite figures are drawn up since they depend on the size of plants to be set up, Dr. Haddadin estimates that up to 40 per cent of this quantity could be desalinated if desired.

When Jordan drew up the study in the early 80s, it was estimated that it would cost JD360 million (about \$1 billion at the then exchange rates).

Dr. Haddadin said that at today's prices, the project could cost between \$2 billion and \$3 billion — "the price of two fighter jets every year for the next 10 years."

While no definite ideas have been crystallised on financing, Dr. Haddadin's comment appeared to imply that, with peace prevailing in the region, the U.S., which is extending more than \$3 billion in military aid alone to the region, could easily divert part of that assistance to the project.

One of the concerns expressed is how the project would affect the Arab Potash Company (APC) and its extraction facilities on the shores of the Dead Sea.

Dr. Haddadin said the project involves the raising of the dykes of the APC to protect the company's salt pans and carnalite pans against the higher water level.

control some of their southern foes' key facilities, officials said.

"It has been like this for the past few days... they advance and we push them back. They are trying it again now," the official told Reuters in Aden.

Living conditions inside the port city are deteriorating, with residents trying to dig wells to ease an increasingly acute water shortage (see page 2).

The focus of the northern assaults is a coastal road leading west from Aden to a suburb called Little Aden.

Israel-PLO talks resume

(Continued from page 1)

Paris with Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Speculation about the date has been running high since Israel withdrew from Gaza and Jericho on May 18. Many Palestinians believe the 24-member self-rule government can only start functioning once Mr. Arafat takes charge on the ground. Israel and the PLO agreed

Tuesday to form a committee to deal with the remaining problems in implementing self-rule in Gaza and Jericho. Among the disputed issues are the scope of prisoner releases and work permits for Palestinians in Israel.

General Danny Rothchild, Israel's coordinator of policy for the occupied lands, said he and Dr. Shaath discussed an agenda and venue for detailed negotiations on transferring authority to the

Palestinians in the West Bank.

Initially, the handover was to be limited to five areas — education, health, welfare, tourism and taxation — but Gen. Rothchild did not rule out that other fields could be included.

"We made a real assessment on security, economical and other civilian areas," Dr. Shaath told reporters.

More talks were expected next week. Dr. Shaath said it had been agreed to set up committees

on prisoners and refugees.

Some 7,000 Palestinians remain in jail despite the release of between 3,000 and 4,000 since self-rule began. Israel was set to free 5,000 prisoners by June 8 but many refused to renounce violence.

"We analysed the problems of the rest of the 5,000 prisoners still not released," Dr. Shaath said.

The Palestinian businessman said the question of control of border crossings into Gaza and Jericho had also been raised.

U.S. Coast Guard picks up 1,300 Haitians; surge biggest in 2 years

PORT-AU-PRINCE (Agencies) — U.S. Coast Guard cutters intercepted 1,330 Haitian boat people at sea Monday in one of the busiest days since refugees began leaving Haiti in droves following a 1991 military coup.

The new exodus comes in the wake of President Bill Clinton's more-liberal policy toward Haitian refugees, which many expected would encourage more desperate Haitians to try to escape their violent, dirt-poor homeland. The new policy took effect 11 days ago.

Monday's figure — combined with 786 Haitians apprehended over the weekend — signalled a huge jump in refugees and dramatically increases pressure on the Clinton administration to quickly resolve Haiti's festering political crisis.

U.S. embassy officials were stunned at the tide. "It's hard to believe," embassy

spokesman Stanley Schrager said. "We're very concerned."

The Haitians intercepted since Friday nearly equal the 2,239 apprehended in all of 1993.

In Washington, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) said the 1,330 refugees were being sent to the hospital ship USS Comfort, which is serving as an INS asylum processing centre in Kingston Harbour, Jamaica.

The Comfort has about 400 Haitians from previous boat intercepts and can hold about 1,000, said INS spokesman Duke Austin. The new influx, he said, "is certainly going to be stretching the capabilities."

Even before Monday's totals were announced, Cmdr. David Breuninger, Coast Guard liaison at the U.S. embassy in Port-Au-Prince, said he expected the surge to

continue because the rate of asylum requests granted offshore is more than five times that for Haitians petitioning at U.S. consular offices in Haiti.

"Eventually the people of Haiti will know what the acceptance rate is, and the outflow will increase," he said.

Fears of a flood of Haitian asylum-seekers were a factor in former President George Bush's decision to send boat people back immediately, a policy Mr. Clinton continued after his election.

But Mr. Clinton changed the policy as of June 16, allowing all boat people to get a hearing aboard a U.S. vessel offshore to see if they are fleeing political persecution from Haiti's military-installed government.

Not counting the 1,330 picked up Monday, 1,148 Haitians had been intercepted since the new system went

into effect, U.S. State Department spokesman Mike McCurry said in Washington.

Coast Guard Petty Officer Jeff Hall in Miami said the 1,330 picked up Monday were mostly in small boats, although one carried more than 250 people.

Meanwhile, the extravagant tastes, parties and ultra-right political views of Haiti's wealthy elite show no signs of abating in spite of tough sanctions targeting them and the military government they back.

Haiti's factories have closed and its formal economy has collapsed, but the city's top restaurants are still in business and the country's fabulously wealthy have not forgotten how to play.

Their children fill the trendiest bars and clubs in Petionville, the affluent suburb that looks down from a mountain-side over the sprawling slums of Port-Au-Prince.



Dozens of Haitians scuffle to receive food at a local church-sponsored distribution point for the poor in downtown Port-Au-Prince (AFP photo)

Jeremy Irons to star in Die Hard 3

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (R) — Actor Jeremy Irons will star opposite Bruce Willis in the upcoming film Die Hard 3, Twentieth Century Fox announced. The British actor won an Oscar for his portrayal of Claus Von Bulow in the film — Reversal of Fortune. Samuel Jackson, who has appeared in Spike Lee's Jungle Fever, and last year's summer blockbuster Jurassic Park has landed the part of Willis' unwilling partner, the studio said. The film, set to begin production July 30, in New York, will be directed by John McTiernan — the director of the original Die Hard. The screenplay, written by Jonathan Hensleigh, finds detective John McClane, played by Willis, in a volatile partnership with a tough activist, when he is drawn into a deadly game with a terrorist bent on destroying New York. Jackson has also appeared in "Mo' Better Blues, directed by Spike Lee, and True Romance.

Russia, NATO outline partnership plans

MOSCOW (R) — Former cold war foes Russia and NATO announced plans Tuesday to work closely together at all levels and turn their new partnership into a lasting friendship.

Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev and NATO's military commander in Europe General George Joulwan outlined new confidence-building moves to repair decades of mistrust between their military camps.

Gen. Joulwan's visit to Moscow, his first as supreme allied commander in Europe, came on the heels of Russia signing NATO's partnership for peace scheme for closer military links.

"We don't want just to be partners. We want to be friends and you get that by interaction at every level," the U.S. general told a news conference held jointly with Gen. Grachev.

Gen. Grachev said he had agreed with Gen. Joulwan that the two sides would begin talks at expert level in the

next few days to map out a programme of joint events for this year and next.

Some 30 joint measures reflecting the new military entente between the two former cold war adversaries were planned for this year with more to be drafted for next year, he said. He gave no details of what these measures might be.

"I am of the opinion that very soon the practical implementation of the partnership for peace deal will allow us to establish a real partnership between Russia and NATO," Gen. Grachev said.

Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev signed the partnership for peace scheme with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on June 22 after disputes ranging from Bosnia to arms control and bitter complaints by Moscow that its concerns and big power status was being ignored.

The partnership scheme — Russia is the 21st country to

sign — provides for joint military training, exercises and defence planning though it offers no security guarantees.

Gen. Joulwan said that given Russia's size and strength he expected Moscow to present a detailed set of proposals for joint action which would go to the alliance's political authorities for consideration.

Gen. Grachev said the two sides would have a permanent representative at each other's military headquarters.

An emergency "hot line" would be set up between the Russian Defence Ministry and NATO's military headquarters (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium, for quick contact in the event of crisis.

Apart from contact at headquarters level there were also plans for military cooperation to be extended lower down the chain of command to the level of military districts, Gen. Grachev said.

CIA warns of nuclear threat from Russian gangs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Criminal trade in Soviet nuclear weapons threatens an "era of anarchy" but there is no evidence it has happened yet, the CIA director told the Congress.

"We cannot rule out the possibility that organised crime groups will be able to obtain and sell nuclear weapons or weapons grade materials," James Woolsey said at a hearing in the House of Representatives on the so-called Russian mafia.

He said intelligence officers are especially concerned that Iran, Iraq, Libya or North Korea may try to acquire atomic weapons built by the former Soviet Union, through Russia's booming organised crime syndicates.

Mr. Woolsey said Russian intelligence officers arrested three men earlier this month who were caught with three kilograms (6.6 pounds) of enriched uranium, apparently obtained from a janitor at an unspecified nuclear facility near Moscow. He did not specify if this was weapons-grade uranium.

He said there also have been several cases of low-enriched uranium, medical isotopes and other materials related to the Soviet nuclear programme, offered for sale on the black market.

But he added: "To date we have not detected any nuclear warheads or significant quantities of weapons-grade materials being smuggled out of the former Soviet Union."

The transactions of low-grade nuclear material cannot be taken lightly, Mr. Woolsey said, but he said they do not pose a proliferation threat because they cannot be used for nuclear weapons.

"We have no evidence that Russian organised crime groups are supplying or even attempting to supply terrorist groups with highly destructive weapons," he said.

S. Africa braces for more pollution from mystery sinking off Cape Town

CAPE TOWN (R) — Civil defence agencies braced Tuesday for renewed oil pollution from the mystery sinking off Cape Town of the Chinese bulk carrier Apollo Sea with 36 crew on board and for new gale-driven floods.

Debris bearing the name of the Panama-registered 131,000 tonne Apollo Sea washed up on the Cape west coast Monday, confirming fears that the ship sank hours after sailing from Saldanha Bay, 100 kilometres north of Cape Town, eight days ago.

"We're now pretty sure that the ship has sunk," Department of Transport Sea

Rescue coordinator Captain William Demier told Reuters.

Anton Moldan, who is coordinating control of the city's worst pollution disaster, said more oil was bubbling to the surface southwest of Dassen Island, a crucial nesting ground near Cape Town of the endangered jacksnipe penguin.

"Our patrol plane saw oil bubbling up there last night and they are up there again to take another look now. The oil flow is continuing," he said.

Moldan said three pollution-control vessels were on standby to sail from Cape Town as soon as the

eight-day-long winter storm moderates enough to allow them to operate.

Heavy rains continued to deliver misery to thousands of blacks living in shantytowns of wood, tin and plastic shacks on the flatlands east and south of the city.

Red Cross spokesman John Stone said volunteers worked through the night to deliver dry clothes and blankets to shack dwellers drenched by torrential rains since Sunday.

"It's not so much a question of shelter. The problem is that these people have no dry clothes or bedding," he said.



Residents of the Crossroads squatter camp break in the storms which continue to lash transport a load of firewood home, during a Cape Town (AFP photo)

Charles to admit adultery for 1st time — TV

LONDON (R) — Britain's Prince Charles is to admit publicly for the first time that he was unfaithful to his now estranged wife Princess Diana in an interview to be broadcast this week, British television said.

The heir to the throne has never previously commented on rumours he had an adulterous affair with Camilla Parker Bowles, the wife of an army brigadier, but royal officials have not denied them.

Independent Television News said that in a two and a half hour documentary about his life to be shown on commercial television Wednesday, Prince Charles admits being unfaithful to the glamorous and highly popular princess he married in 1981.

Asked if he had been faithful to Princess Diana, Prince Charles is reported to have replied: "Yes... until it became clear that the marriage had irretrievably broken down."

The makers of the programme itself, timed to mark the 25th anniversary of the prince's investiture as Prince of Wales, have remained tight-lipped about the contents of the interview.

The couple's separation was announced in parliament in December, 1992.

Britain's tabloid press claimed the union had been a disaster from the start and that Prince Charles, now 45, had been seeing Mrs. Parker-Bowles up to and after the wedding ceremony.

The extent of the attachment was revealed in 1993 with the publication of taped telephone conversations, purportedly of Prince Charles and Camilla in intimate exchanges.

Royal aides have declined to comment on a reported rift between Prince Charles and his mother Queen Elizabeth over reforming the historic links between the crown and the Church of England.

British newspapers said at the weekend that in the same television interview, Prince Charles suggests loosening the ties between the monarch and the established church.

Clinton revamps cabinet ahead of Congress battles

WASHINGTON (AFP) — President Bill Clinton has revamped his top White House staff to strengthen his hand ahead of landmark legislative battles in Congress that will make or break his administration.

By naming David Gergen as special adviser on diplomatic affairs for both the president and Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Mr. Clinton has also sought to shore up his battered image in matters of foreign policy.

Mr. Gergen, a Republican who was called in May to put the White House in order and who has since served as general adviser to Mr. Clinton, has made it clear that his expertise lies not in foreign policy but in selling policy issues to the public, as he showed under former President Ronald Reagan.

Monday's shakeup, the second after William Perry replaced Les Aspin at the Pentagon in January, was also meant to eliminate the errors and inefficiencies that have plagued the White House in the past 18 months.

In replacing White House Chief of Staff Thomas "Mac" McLarty with Office of Management and Budget Director Leon Panetta, Mr. Clinton has eased his childhood friend from a problematic post he was ill suited for from the very start.

Mr. Clinton told a press conference at the Oval Office that McLarty had been wanting to resign for a month. "He has been and will continue to be my closest and most trusted personal adviser," Mr. Clinton added.

Unlike the tightly-run administrations of former Republican Presidents

Reagan and George Bush, Mr. McLarty as chief of staff lacked a firm hand and his style was too laid back.

That only added to the disarray of the Clinton White House that was plagued from the outset with too many loose cannons.

The inexperience of the White House staff cost Mr. Clinton dearly last year when his far-reaching economic programme barely made it through Congress despite an intense lobbying effort by the White House cohorts.

Now, Mr. Clinton faces five uphill months in Congress, with battles over health care and welfare that more than likely will determine his chances of reelection.

Mr. Clinton's pet project that proposes to extend health care to some 40 million Americans currently lacking it faces stiff opposition from a majority of legislators who wonder where the funding will come from.

The president's welfare reform and anti-crime legislation also face money problems in Congress.

Also pending are a retraining programme for the unemployed and the recently concluded General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade accord, which calls for lower tariffs but cannot go into effect until a \$14-billion bill to cover for estimated production losses is passed.

In his new post as presidential adviser, Mr. Clinton said, Mr. McLarty will be in charge of pushing GATT, health and welfare reforms through Congress.

Mr. McLarty also will focus on preparing for Asian and inter-American summits later this year.

Clinton wants new policy on Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton said Monday that with all the dismal news from Rwanda and other African nations, it is important to stress positive developments on the continent, such as the ending of apartheid in South Africa.

"Let's remind people that there are things to hope about, as well as things to fear," Mr. Clinton told the first White House conference on Africa.

"There are too many nations in Africa where tyranny still drowns out opposition in human rights. But as we meet today, more than a dozen African nations are preparing for elections," he told experts from government and international organisations that focus on Africa.

He cited South Africa's peaceful elections and transition as cause for hope and noted the promise and progress in Senegal, Mali, Namibia, Botswana, Benin, Malawi, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore said the discussions and suggestions raised at the two-day conference will be used in formulation of future U.S. policies toward African nations.

"I do know we need a new policy," said Mr. Clinton, adding it will be based on the idea "that we should help the nations of Africa identify and solve problems before they erupt."

He said the conference will be "the beginning of a new American commitment to a better future for all our people."

"Maybe the most important thing I can do to work with you... is to do whatever the president can do to... explain to the American people, of whatever race, region or background, why Africa matters to all of us and to our common future," he said.

The conference was designed in part to give higher visibility to concerns of Africa, especially in the wake of

Clinton wants new policy on Africa

the ill-fated U.S. military raid in Somalia that left 18 U.S. soldiers dead and prompted a more gun-shy approach to commitment of troops.

Mr. Clinton said U.S. military involvement in Somalia, which began as a food-delivery protection mission, "was a well-motivated and good thing to do that saved hundreds of thousands of lives, but which was presented, I think quite honestly but wrongly, to the American people as something that could be done on a purely humanitarian basis."

"There is no such thing as a purely humanitarian enterprise, except in cases of natural disaster," he said. Intervention in Somalia came during a civil war.

After some pre-conference controversy, participants gave the event high marks, especially in terms of putting a high-level focus on a region that many believe has been long neglected by the United States.

Critics have accused Mr. Buthelezi of using his nephew King Goodwill Zwelithini as a political pawn but Mr. Buthelezi has accused the ANC of trying to drive a wedge between himself and the king.

Several members of the royal family said last week Mr. Buthelezi was trying to humiliate and blackmail King Zwelithini via revelations of his salary.

Political analysts said if the king broke away, it would diminish Mr. Buthelezi's power considerably.

"There is no doubt that he has broken with Buthelezi. He is guarded by the South African National Defence Force and his salary is being paid by Pretoria," Ms. Da Haas said.

Mr. Buthelezi considers himself the traditional prime minister to the king but the royal family members said in a statement last week he had no right to the powerful position.

"On the contrary, he is responsible for the unprecedented horrendous and tormenting humiliation of His Majesty and the royal house," the statement said.

Ms. De Haas said many faction fights have become political in recent years with the intensification of political rivalry between the ANC and Zulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha.

She predicted ANC-Inkatha rivalry would continue over the next five years before the next round of elections due in 1999.

"In the immediate future there will be a lot of competition for (the loyalty of) the Zulu nation," Ms. De Haas said.

Inkatha won the Kwazulu-Natal region in the April general election, sparking ANC claims of electoral fraud. Nationally Inkatha polled slightly more than 10 per cent.

Mr. Buthelezi is home affairs minister, the most senior party member in the ANC-dominated national unity government.

In recent weeks the political feuding between Inkatha and the ANC spilled over into the Zulu royal court.

A Zulu prince said several members of the royal family were in hiding fearing assassination at the hands of Kwazulu police loyal to Mr.

Old feuds continue in S. Africa's Zulu heartland

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — Ancient feuds in South Africa's violent Zulu heartland will continue despite the peaceful transition to black majority rule elsewhere in the country, political analysts say.

Political violence has declined markedly in Kwazulu-Natal region since the country's first all-race elections swept ANC leader Nelson Mandela into power — but feuds between rival Zulu clans show no sign of abating in the post-apartheid era.

"Faction fighting is as old as history," police spokesman Bala Naidoo told Reuters.

"You cannot rule out revenge. Even if one person was killed 10 years ago, you cannot rule out the revenge factor."

Bloodshed has stained Kwazulu-Natal, home to many of South Africa's 8.5 million Zulus, the largest ethnic group, since British colonisation of the region in 1840.

In the early 19th century Zulu warrior-king Shaka built his nation into a powerful force in southern Africa. In 1879 Zulu warriors armed with spears and shields

crushed a British force at Isandhlwana.

Bloodshed resurged over the past decade, when political rivalry between Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party killed more than 10,000 blacks.

Scores of blacks were killed in rural areas among the green hills and sugar plantations of Kwazulu-Natal during the past year, many of them in revenge attacks sparked by earlier killings, police said.

University of Natal anthropologist Mary De Haas said feuds between rival Zulu clans have copied "ed for years over land, resources, women and cattle."

"The people waging the faction fighting are among the most conservative and poorest in South Africa," she said.

Police say some of the bloodiest violence takes place during faction fights between rival clans.

Warriors armed with assault rifles, spears and hatchets and "protected" by a witchdoctor's battle medicine tear into each other. The dead are left for police to collect.

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China province bans luxury cars for leaders

BEIJING (R) — The east China province of Zhejiang, one of the richest in the nation, has banned its top officials from driving luxury imported cars. The Zhejiang Daily, seen in Beijing Tuesday, said that an order issued by the Discipline Committee of the province's Communist Party had instructed top government and party officials to immediately stop using cars costing more than 500,000 yuan (\$57,500). The Mercedes Benz, BMW, Lincoln, Cadillac, Rolls Royce and Lexus, it said. The officials must switch to cars suitable to their rank according to government regulations, the order said. It gave no more details. The announcement was greeted with laughter by ordinary Chinese who observed that such orders have been issued and ignored before, because imported cars are an important status symbol for people of high rank. "Any official who can use public money to buy an imported car, not one made in China," a Beijing urban Chinese earned 2,337 yuan (\$269) in 1993, official figures show.

Indonesia fines protesters

JAKARTA (R) — An Indonesian court on Tuesday fined six people detained during street demonstrations against a ban on three popular weeklies.

In the first of three sessions, the Jakarta Central District Court fined six students 2,000 rupiah (\$1) each for staging a demonstration without a permit. Up to 15 other protesters were expected to receive token fines or several days in jail.

Lawyers representing the activists heaped scorn on the court sentence.

The decision is the biggest joke of the year," said Luhut Pangaribuan, director of the Jakarta branch of the Legal Aid Institute, adding that he would pursue the matter with the Supreme Court.

Police and soldiers wielding rattan sticks dispersed two demonstrations, one of them in the heart of Jakarta's business and administrative district, Monday after last week's decision to ban three outspoken weekly magazines, the hugely popular Detik tabloid, the long-established Tempo and the financially troubled Editor.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.

Germany get a fright before seeing off the South Koreans

Germany 3, S. Korea 2

DALLAS, Texas (AFP) — Germany got the World Cup shock of their lives when they came to life when they beat South Korea 3-2 in their final Group C match here Monday.

The result ensured the defending champions topped the group and went back to Chicago for the next round while Korea must start packing as they head back home.

What had looked like a simple stroll for the Germans, after they took a 3-0 lead at half time, turned into a nail-biting climax that had the Korean fans in the 64,000 crowd believing the impossible could happen.

The Germans paid a heavy price in victory. They lost sweeper and captain Lothar Matthaus who went off injured in the second half.

Matthaus suffered a one-centimetre-long gash in a foot when fouled early in the game and left the field in the 64th minute. "I was in a lot of pain. It was stitched up but the pain became too much so I asked to be substituted," said Matthaus.

It is not yet known whether he will be fit for their second round tie July 2 against the third-placed side from either Group A, B or F.

The Germans had looked firmly in control when Jürgen Klinsmann got the first of his two goals in the 11th minute. Thomas Hassler's low cross was behind the Monaco player but he flipped the ball up in the air to his right and volleyed a fierce left-foot shot past a helpless Choi In-Yung.

In the 30th-minute Klins-

mann scored his second, bringing the ball down from a Matthaus cross and hitting a shot past Choi who allowed it to slip through his grasp.

Karlheinz Riedle had scored Germany's second in the 19th minute, slotting the ball home after Guido Buchwald's shot came back off the left post.

Choi's first-half performance led to his replacement at half time by Korean coach Kim Ho, who had some strong words for his players in the dressing room.

"I told them to stop being intimidated by the Germans and to go out and play their normal game," said Kim. "As for taking off our captain Choi, my first duty is to the team and to winning. He was not playing well so I replaced him."

In the end it would not have made any difference. Germany hardly had a shot during the second half as the Koreans laid siege to the world champions' goal.

Before the match Kim had warned he would use the sweltering heat in the Cotton Bowl to his side's advantage. "We are fitter than the Germans. The heat will affect them more," he had said.

So it proved. Only seven minutes after the restart Hwang Sun-Hung put Park Jung-Bae through on the left to fire past Bodo Illgner.

The inspired Koreans were ready to run themselves to a standstill and 11 minutes later Hong Myung-Bo let rip with a 34-metre drive that Illgner had no chance of stopping.



South Korea's Choi Young II lays on the ground after the whistle, ending South Korea's hopes of advancing to the 2nd round of the World Cup Monday at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. Standing near Choi are Germany's German Karlheinz Riedle (#9) and Thomas Häßler (#5) (AFP photo)

German press slam 'embarrassing' win

BONN (R) — Germany's popular press slammed the national soccer side Tuesday for a sloppy performance in their final first round match of the World Cup, which they won by a narrow 3-2 against unfancied South Korea.

"Embarrassing win," the Cologne tabloid Express said. "After fatal mistakes in defence the match became more and more of a cliff-hanger."

The reigning world champions went into a comfortable 3-0 lead before halftime and looked like producing the fireworks trainer Berti Vogts had promised.

But they wilted in the heat and found themselves hanging on for grim death at the end after South Korea stormed back with two second-half goals.

Munich's Abendzeitung paper was no more charitable

than the Express, and said a repeat showing would not get the side past the next round. "Sorry — if Berti's side play like this they can pack their bags," ran the headline.

Despite their sub-standard play and two other similarly indifferent showings in beating Bolivia 1-0 and drawing 1-1 with Spain, Germany qualified for the second round as winners of their group.

Caminero's double strike takes Spain past Bolivia

CHICAGO, Illinois (AFP)

Spain qualified for the World Cup second round by beating Bolivia 3-1 here Monday in their last Group C match which came to life with three goals in the second half.

Jose Luis Caminero scored twice in a six-minute spell midway through the second half to settle the outcome for Spain who now play Switzerland in Washington.

Josep Guardiola had given Spain a 1-0 half-time lead from a disputed penalty and Erwin Sanchez scored Bolivia's first World Cup goal in between Caminero's pair.

Guardiola struck his penalty at the middle of the goal and Carlos Trucco would have saved the shot if he had not dived to his right.

Costa Rican referee Rodrigo Badilla Sequeira pointed to the spot in the 18th minute when Felipe went flying as he was challenged by Bolivia's Carlos Borja under a right wing cross from Caminero.

The Bolivian players claimed Felipe had taken a dive.

Caminero made it 2-0 in the 64th minute when he shot under Trucco after Sergi's jinking run on the left put him clear in the penalty area.

Sanchez reduced the deficit within a minute when his 25 metre shot was deflected by Salvador Voro past the wrong-footed Spanish goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta.

But Caminero killed off the Bolivian rally when he chested down Albert Ferrer's long cross from the right and tucked the ball coolly past Trucco.

The Atletico Madrid player had scored two goals in four internationals before the tournament started.

Bolivia had played the more constructive football and William Ramallo, who had recovered from injury, had hit the bar from 30 metres after only three minutes with Zubizarreta stuck to his line.

Bolivia twice went close to scoring in the last two minutes.

Second half substitute Jaime Moreno hooked over from point-blank range when



Bolivian forward Erwin Sanchez celebrates after scoring his country's first-ever goal in World Cup history Monday during the second half of their match against Spain at Soldier Field in Chicago. Spain won the match 3-1 (AFP photo)

Ramallo headed on and Zubizarreta came out to smother a shot from Sanchez.

Ramiro Castillo, another substitute, shot over from 25 metres as the South Americans tried desperately to get back on level terms, but Bolivia, who had a player sent off in each of their two previous matches, now face an early flight back to La Paz.

Ramallo should have done better with a 53rd minute opening made by Sanchez but he blasted hopelessly wide. Spain had gone looking for

an early goal at the start of the second half and Andoni Goikoetxea forced Trucco into a plunging dive from close range. Five minutes later the goalkeeper needed treatment after being kicked on the knee when he dived at the feet of Goikoetxea.

Then came the three-goal flurry which ended with Spain, after draws against South Korea and Germany, at the last 16.

"It was a very hard match. The whole team played well," Zubizarreta said.



Cameroon's goalkeeper Joseph-Antoine Bell (L) refuses the gloves of his teammate Thomas N'Kono during a practice session Monday in Moraga. Bell has announced he is quitting the Cameroon team because of a lack of funding for salaries (AFP photo)

Cameroon players resist orders from on high — Milla, Bell

YAOUNDE (AFP) — Politicians in the Cameroon capital tried to force changes on their country's World Cup team against Brazil only hours before kick-off.

Veteran striker Roger Milla and Joseph-Antoine Bell, their goalkeeper who quit the national team following the 3-0 defeat by Brazil in San Francisco last Friday, revealed the governmental intervention Monday.

The Cameroon squad's united front against the orders

prevented changes but Milla and Bell both said outside interference had had a negative effect on the team's performance in the United States.

Milla told the Cameroon sports weekly Challenge Sports: "It's sad that for a match as important as Brazil we are given the team sheet for the game then, just as we are leaving, we are told that orders have come from Yaounde to bring in such and such a player in place of

someone else. "It's pathetic and should not happen to a team with Cameroon's prestige."

The intervention from Yaounde came after the team threatened to refuse to play against Brazil if they were not paid what the federation had promised.

Bell's decision never to play again for the national side was yet another distraction for a team whose squabbles with their federation seem never-ending.

World Cup conversion not complete

LOS ANGELES, California (AFP) — Millions of Americans have jumped on the World Cup bandwagon, but even as the Alexi Lalas wigs proliferate, plenty of U.S. sports fans are proving immune to the football bug.

"My feeling is that if they flew me in on a helicopter that landed on the 50-yard line and had me sit in an air-conditioned box, I still wouldn't go," said Southern California insurance broker Gene Whitlock.

"I suppose I'm interested in the United States, but Cameroon? That sounds like a cookie."

Cup organisers and FIFA officials never miss an opportunity to spout figures showing that the World Cup has revolutionised the perception

of soccer in America. And they may be right. Attendance are on course for a World Cup record, with the United States' final Group A match against Romania drawing 93,689 spectators to the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, site of the July 17 final.

Even in Dallas, where ticket sales lagged behind the other eight venues, two matches have sold out.

Television viewing figures have exceeded organisers' wildest expectations.

Early ratings showed that in 29 major metropolitan areas Sunday's U.S.-Romania match drew a television audience three times that of Wimbledon or the PGA Tour golf tournament at Hartford.

But still, pockets of resist-

ance remain. Television comedian David Letterman regularly pillories the Cup on his late-night show.

Barely into the second week of the 31-day extravaganza Letterman quipped: "I think I speak for millions of Americans when I say, is the World Cup over yet?"

During the United States' historic 2-1 victory over Colombia, patrons at a south Pasadena eatery were happy to turn their attention from the match to watch the introductions of the players in the last game of the National Basketball Association (NBA) finals.

Basketball is much more comprehensible," said banker Steve McIntire. "Everything in soccer seems to be random and accidental."

No red cards for World Cup referees

DALLAS (R) — Refereeing standards at the World Cup have been so high that no match officials will be sent home early for bad performances, FIFA said Monday.

David Will, chairman of FIFA's refereeing committee, told a news conference soccer's governing body was slightly disappointed with only two displays from the men in the middle in the 26 games played to date.

"More than two thirds have received exceptionally high marks from the independent referees' inspector," Will said. "Of the rest only two were a little bit lower than we would like but they were not really low, more average."

Will, who declined to name the two referees, said no officials would be sent home until after the quarter-final stage of the competition and only then because fewer were needed to cover the remaining matches.

FIFA had threatened earlier to dismiss officials who failed to reach acceptable standards or to follow instructions aimed at cutting down on violent conduct and time-wasting.

"The overview of the com-

mittee is that the quality of the refereeing and the performances of the linesmen has been of a very high standard, certainly much higher than in Italy four years ago," Will said.

He said FIFA's decision to fix a maximum age of 45 for referees to improve their fitness and to introduce specialist linesmen at the World Cup had been fully vindicated.

FIFA General Secretary Sepp Blatter said match statistics showed the average number of fouls committed had dropped from 39 in Italy to 28 at the U.S. finals.

He said officials had been cut from eight per game to 6.5 and the amount of time the ball stayed in play had increased from 52 minutes on average four years ago to 61 minutes.

Will said FIFA had given no specific instructions on stoppage time to referees, who have been adding on anything from two to eight minutes in each half at the finals.

He said referees had also reported a big improvement in players' behaviour with few being booked for dissent.

World Cup plus strike adds up to 'worst traffic jam in history'

SEOUL (AFP) — World Cup fever compounded strike chaos Tuesday to cause Seoul's biggest traffic jam as the soccer fiesta caused problems across Asia.

Commuters joined in a rush-hour free-for-all, causing what local press reports called "the worst traffic congestion in history," in Seoul.

An opinion poll in Hong Kong showed that World Cup soccer attracted more interest than discussion of democratic reforms for the colony.

Millions of commuters poured into the strike-bound Seoul streets to get to work after watching South Korea's valiant cliff-hanger defeat against the world champions Germany on television.

Some 50 commuters, including a pregnant woman, suffered near-suffocation at Sadang Station in southern Seoul, when they were pushed over and crushed by hundreds of others pushing into a car.

The woman was listed in a grave condition while 19 others had to be treated for suffocation and bruises at hospital, Yonhap news agency said.

The angry commuters, many of them already in a fighting mood after their unfancied team's narrow 3-2 defeat in a tough battle against Germany, then went on a rampage, shattering windows

of subway offices and scuffling with riot police.

The subway system further cut its services, worsening the already notorious rush-hour squeeze, as substitute engineers, filling in for striking workers, had to take breaks because of fatigue.

Many commuters delayed venturing out on to the strike-hit streets, staying at home to urge their team on as they turned a first-half 3-0 rout into the 3-2 drama.

Elsewhere in Asia, cup mania has claimed at least two lives since the tournament began — a soccer-mad cafe owner in Macau, who died from exhaustion after watching the TV non-stop for two days, and a young man in Thailand, who hanged himself after losing a bet on the Dutch team.

In Hong Kong, the authorities Tuesday urged employers to boost safety precautions for workers, who are reporting bleary-eyed for duty after all-night viewing.

"Workers may be more prone to accidents if they lack sufficient sleep or rest for a prolonged period," Chan Tat-King, the colony's factory inspector, warned.

According to an opinion poll carried out by the University of Hong Kong, 37.2 per cent of the public shows more interest in the World Cup than Governor Chris Patten's democratic reform

package for the territory, compared with 26.9 per cent who put the package first.

In Thailand, the authorities appeared to have given up fighting the fever.

The education ministry let secondary schools July 19, the day following the World Cup final, giving a potential day of grace to 2.1 million students in 2,140 schools.

Opposition parties in the Thai parliament announced they would delay launching a no-confidence motion against the government until after the tournament had finished.

China's official People's Daily last week urged the country's 100 million soccer fans (who reputedly include 89-year-old paramount leader Deng Xiaoping) not to lose too much sleep watching World Cup matches.

It also urged fans to keep the volume of the broadcasts down so as not to wake up relatives and neighbours.

The Beijing youth Daily reported that a man changed his name to Luo Xi, the Chinese translation of Italy's veteran player Paolo Rossi, and another was abandoned by his wife because of his obsession with soccer.

The official media also began an increase in betting, a surge in the price of colour television sets — and civil servants who are turning up late for work and going home early.

Milla to help children

SAN FRANCISCO (AFP) — Cameroon's colourful striker Roger Milla already knows what is on the agenda after the World Cup — helping children in his native country.

The oldest player to compete in the World Cup finals at 42 tentatively set up a foundation four months ago for youngsters in need.

Though he has yet to decide in what way it will bring aid, financial and moral support will probably be the two main benefits.

"Helping children is very important to me. I hope the foundation I set up will be of great help to a lot of children," he said.

He intends to compete in a tournament in Africa following the World Cup and is considering working for FIFA in a position representing Africa.

And on hopes for African nations in future World Cup. "It will continue to be important that we progress. In past, African teams did not have a good showing when they played in the World Cup."

Now at least we are here and we are strong."

His wiggling hips made him a superstar at the Italian World Cup four years ago in an otherwise mediocre tournament.

However, it was not all such plain sailing in USA 94. He admitted he had come on at a terrible time against Brazil in Group B.

Milla entered the match less than two minutes before Marcio Santos made it 2-1 for Brazil, and a minute after Rigobert Song was sent off.

"It was an awful time to come on, but that's the way it is," he said.

Milla said he had tried to make sure football and not money was on the agenda in the U.S. but after two matches goalkeeper Joseph-Antoine Bell pulled out because of pressure from Cameroon politicians.

Bell was the ringleader for calling a strike in protest at money owed to players by the federation.

Milla said: "They were at the World Cup to play matches and the Bell affair was not

a sporting question, it was a quiet another matter."

At the 1990 World Cup in Italy, Milla came on as a sub to score against both Romania and Colombia.

Yet far from feeling the pressure that he and Cameroon should score this tie, he said it was out of his hands.

"If it's God's will, we will have 10 goals. But if it's God's will we will have zero," he said.

In Italy, Milla also became the oldest player ever to score at a World Cup, being one year older than Sweden's Gunnar Gren who was 37 when he scored against West Germany in the 1958 semi-finals.

His two late goals against Romania, his outfoxing of eccentric Colombian keeper Rene Higuita before scoring, and a superb performance against England in Naples elevated him to hero status.

England's Stanley Matthews is the oldest international. He was two months older than the 42-year-old Milla when he played Denmark in 1957.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB)

Date: 27/06/1994
Loan No.: KFW 89 66 400
IFB No.: 34/94/OMS

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Deutsche Marks towards the Water Supply Greater Amman Project. It is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contract(s) for which this IFB has been issued.
2. The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from bidders in the Federal Republic of Germany (eligible bidders) for the supply of Mobile Repair Units, Workshop Trucks and Equipment.
3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from, and inspect the bidding documents at, the office of the Secretary General, Tenders Division, Water Authority, P.O. Box 2412 Amman, Jordan, Tel. 680100, Tlx. 22439 WAJ JO, Fax. 679143.
4. A complete set of the tender documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150.
5. All bids must be accompanied by a security in the amount of 2.5% of the offered total and must be delivered to the office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Wednesday 27 July, 1994.
6. Saturday 18 July, 1994, is the last day set for the purchasing of tender documents.

Eng. Koussai Quteishat
Secretary General
Water Authority

the ties between
and the establish

established Tempo and the
financially troubled Editor.

In 18/9 Zulu warriors armed
with spears and shields

dead are left for police to
collect.

station at the hands of power
zulu police loyal to Mr.

house," the statement said. | figures show.

Sports

Win or bust for the Dutch against Morocco

ORLANDO (Agencies) — Defeat against arch-rivals Belgium has concentrated the minds of the Dutch who accept that one more loss will mean the end of the World Cup road.

"We are in a situation in which it is final. If we lose we have to go home," experienced defender Ronald Koeman said Monday, two days before the make-or-break Group F match against Morocco.

"I expect only one thing — that we win," team chief Dick Advocaat said. "That's the only thing that counts."

The Netherlands, who had major trouble beating Saudi Arabia 2-1 a week ago, lost 1-0 to Belgium Saturday and must now seek victory against Morocco, bottom of the group after two defeats.

"We were expecting a lot against Belgium. We were much better than in the game against the Saudis but things went wrong which weren't supposed to go wrong," Koeman said.

"Our team did not function 100 per cent but there was a lot of difference between the two games. We had a lot of

chances against Belgium but we didn't finalise them," Koeman suffered a slight calf injury in the Belgium match and lost three kilos in the stifling heat and humidity of Orlando's Citrus Bowl.

"Last Saturday the heat was terrible," Advocaat said. The coach gave little away on his likely line-up. "I'm not talking about names, about dropping players or which players will be in the team," he said.

But he said playing four up front — two in the middle and two wingers — had not paid off enough, which could mean a formation along the lines of the one which played in the second half against 1-0 to Belgium when midfielder Rob Witschge replaced striker Ronald de Boer.

Advocaat also said the defence had not been able to cope with Belgium's two-man front line Josip Weber and Marc Degryse because this had left one Dutch defender without a man to mark.

"The danger of the Belgium team was that they played two strikers and we couldn't control them with three defenders," he said.

WorldCupUSA



Today's matches:

Group F: Morocco vs. the Netherlands in Orlando at 19.30 Amman time. Saudi Arabia vs. Belgium in Washington at 19.30.

"But we created more chances than Belgium so I don't really blame our defence," Koeman added.

"We haven't had many chances against us but we've passed over more chances of our own here than in all the qualifying matches."

Morocco, who were beaten by Belgium and Saudi Arabia, are planning a change of goalkeeper with first-choice Khalil Azmi, whose blunder gave the Saudis their winner last Saturday, likely to give away to Zakaria Alaoui.

Mexico tops Group E, moves to 2nd round along with Ireland, Italy

Agencies

Italy 1, Mexico 1

MEXICO Tuesday won Group E after drawing 1-1 with Italy in a match staged at Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium in Washington, with Italy taking the third place in the group after Ireland, which drew 0-0 with Norway in a match held simultaneously in New York.

With these results, Mexico and Ireland move automatically to the second round, and Italy should go through with them as one of the four best third placed teams in the World Cup's six-groups.

The Mexicans now play the runners-up from Group D in New York while Italy must await the outcome of other results.

Danielle Massaro put Italy ahead when he scored only two minutes after coming on as a second-half substitute.

The AC Milan striker latched on to a through pass from Demetrio Albertini, brought the ball down with his chest and shot past Jorge Campos from 12 metres.

Mexico were level two minutes later Carlos Hermosillo crossed, Giuseppe Signori missed his tackle on Marcelino Bernal and the midfielder rifled a shot past Luca Marchegiani from just outside the penalty area.

Jorge Rodriguez came to Mexico's rescue after 68 minutes when he booted the ball away for a corner after

Roberto Baggio's shot had bounced back off Campos's chest. Five minutes later Massaro fired just over the bar.

After that Mexico showed a greater sense of urgency although Campos had to dive low to his right to keep out Nicola Berti's header from an Albertini cross in the 89th minute.

The game had only come to life just before half time. It was 26 minutes before either side had a shot worthy of the name of target.

Then Pierluigi Casiraghi crossed for Signori to test Campos with a left-footed scissor kick which the Mexican goalkeeper gathered comfortably.

Mexico, although they had

plenty of possession, failed to get enough players forward to make inroads into an Italian defence which was making light of the absence of the injured Franco Baresi.

The five minutes before half time saw more goal-mouth action than the whole of the rest of half.

Alberto Garcia Aspe's piledriver from 20 metres was tipped over the bar by Marchegiani, continuing in the Italian goal in place of the suspended Gianluca Pagliuca.

Then Campos had to push Roberto Baggio's angled shot away for a corner. Two further Italian corners were also kept out by the keeper.

Capos came to the rescue again when he charged off his

line to smother the ball at the feet of Nicola Berti who had been put in behind the defence by Albertini's pass.

Italian defender Alessandro Costacurta, under pressure from Luis Alves, put the ball into his own net in injury time but the effort was disallowed for offside.

Ireland 0, Norway 0

In New York, Norway's first World Cup since 1938 ended in heartbreak as a goalless draw with Ireland saw them eliminated on the narrowest of margins.

In Group E

The Norwegians were placed last after managing only a single goal in their three matches.

Navratilova, McNeil reach semifinals

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Martina Navratilova, pursuing a 10th title in her 22nd and final Wimbledon appearance, stormed back after losing the first set Tuesday to beat Jana Novotna and reach the semifinals.

Unseeded Lori McNeil reached the Wimbledon semifinals for the first time by beating Larisa Neiland 6-3, 6-4.

In men's play, three-time champion Boris Becker reached the quarterfinals by winning the fifth set of a suspended match against Andrei Medvedev.

The fourth-seeded Navratilova ran off nine straight games after the first set en route to a 5-7, 6-0, 6-1 victory over No. 5 Novotna, the woman who beat her in straight set in the semifinals last year.

Novotna, seemed in command after she saved a set point in the ninth game of the first set with an ace, broke Navratilova for a 6-5 lead and then served out the set in the next game.

But the 37-year-old Navratilova dominated completely the rest of the way — serving

and volleying with authority, hitting superb serve returns and keeping the charging Novotna at bay with passing shots.

Navratilova was up 3-0 in the final set before Novotna finally held serve for 3-1. Novotna had four break points in the next game, but Navratilova saved each one and held.

"That was huge," Navratilova won in typical fashion — following her serve to net, punching a forehand volley, then ending the contest with a backhand volley into the corner.

"She started to return so well there was nothing I could do," Novotna said. "She was just playing really, really well, much better than she did against me last year... Martina believes more in herself than last year. I'm sure she can (win the title)."

It's the 16th time in her career that Navratilova has reached the Wimbledon semifinals. After her victory, British bookmakers installed her as the 10-11 favourite for the title.

Navratilova compared her run here to the U.S. Open in

1991, when Jimmy Connors reached the semifinals at the age of 39 and she got to the final.

"Here it is three years later and I'm still running for it," she said. "It's pretty amazing, it's fun to be in the middle of it. I'm loving it."

Asked whether she felt as though she were in a dream, Navratilova said, "This is reality, not a dream. I'm living it."

In the semifinals, Navratilova will face the winner of the match between Zina Garrison Jackson and Gigi Fernandez.

McNeil, playing a classic serve-and-volley game, reached the semifinal of a Grand Slam tournament for only the second time in her career. She got to the semis at the U.S. Open in 1987.

"I'm not surprised," said the 30-year-old Houston native, who upset top-seeded Steffi Graf in the first round. "I fought very hard. It's a great feeling. It represents a lot of hard work for me."

McNeil will next play the winner of the quarterfinal matchup between third-seeded Conchita Martinez of

Spain and No. 9 Lindsay Davenport of the United States.

After beating Helena Sukova 6-1, 6-2 in the quarterfinals Monday, Navratilova said she had managed to control her emotions about playing at Wimbledon for the last time.

"I have stopped thinking this is my last Wimbledon," she said. "I am absolutely in the 'now', playing Wimbledon, period. I don't care if I have 10 more to go. I want this one. I want the next match. That's all I'm thinking about."

Five of the women's quarterfinalists were from the United States, Navratilova, Davenport, McNeil, Garrison Jackson and Fernandez. That's the best U.S. showing since 1985, when six Americans made it to the quarters.

Except for the 18-year-old Davenport, the Americans are all in their 30s.

"I think it's basically the grass more than anything," Garrison Jackson, 30, said. "It is a mature court. You have to use your head on it. Basically the more mature players are probably all-around players because you

learn that the older you get."

Garrison Jackson, runner-up at Wimbledon in 1990, pulled off Monday's major upset by beating second-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario 7-5, 4-6, 6-3. She said she was inspired by the success of fellow Houston native McNeil, who beat Florencia Labat in two tiebreakers Monday.

It's the first time in Wimbledon history that the top two women's seeds failed to reach the quarters. The 1981 U.S. Open was the last Grand Slam tournament where neither the No. 1 or No. 2 seed played in the final.

The men's quarterfinals are set for Wednesday: Pete Sampras vs. Michael Chang; Todd Martin vs. Wayne Ferreira; Goran Ivanisevic vs. Guy Forget; and Becker vs. Christian Bergstrom of Sweden.

The seventh-seeded Becker completed a 6-7 (7-5), 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (7-3), 7-5 victory over No. 9 Medvedev. The match had been suspended by darkness Monday night at 1-1 in the fifth set.

Becker went down a break but came back and broke for the match in the 12th game.

Belgium thrive on heat treatment

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Belgium, who have thrived in the tropical conditions of Orlando's Citrus Bowl, will keep the heat turned up for their final Group F match against Saudi Arabia here Wednesday.

The Belgians are certain qualifiers for the second round after 1-0 victories over both the Netherlands and Morocco.

A win over the Saudis at R.F.K. Stadium, where temperatures and humidity are nearly as high as in Orlando, would ensure they can stay in Florida for their second round match.

"We don't underestimate Saudi Arabia after what they did against Holland and Morocco because we want to finish top of the group and stay in Orlando as group winners," said coach Paul Van Himst.

The Saudis rattled the Dutch with an early goal before succumbing 2-1 and then beat favoured Morocco 2-1 to move into second place in the group, like the Netherlands with three points.

With that victory the Saudis set their sights on becoming the second Arab country to reach the second round of a World Cup after Morocco.

"Anything is possible in one match," said the Saudis' Argentine coach, Jorge Solari. "It doesn't matter who is better on paper. All that counts is scoring a goal."

Solari said the heat would work to Saudi Arabia's advantage. "This climate is perfect for the Saudis. They are used to the heat," he said.

Belgium have made themselves at home in it, too, welcoming interviewers to poolside chats at their Daytona Beach resort base. But Van Himst admitted some of his players were tired.

He said he would make at least two changes for the match, though he did not plan to name the side until Tuesday.

"I don't want to kill Franky (Van Der Elst). He has run himself into the ground in the first two matches," Van Himst said. "And I'll probably make another change although I'll keep Enzo," he said of Scifo, his midfield playmaker.

Solari said all his players were physically and mentally fit, and he expected to make few changes to the team that beat Morocco 2-1 in New York.

However, he may recall Majed Abdullah, "the Desert Pele" who was ruled out of the Morocco match through injury.

Probable teams: Belgium: Michel Preud'homme; Vital Borkelmans, Michele de Wolf, Philippe Albert, Georges Grun, Marc Emert, Enzo Scifo, Danny Boffin, Lorenzo Staelens, Marc Degryse, Josip Weber.

diamond, hoping East held the queen and that declarer would misguess. Declarer, eager to find out more about the holding, made the discovery play of the king of diamonds. When that held, South returned a diamond to the queen and ace. West took the ace of hearts to complete the defensive book, then shifted to a club. The fate of the hand now hinged on avoiding a trump loser.

Anyone with a fundamental knowledge of the odds knows that, missing three cards including the king, the percentage play is to take a finesse. However, declarer, an expert, won the club in hand, led the queen of spades and, when West produced a low trump, rose with the ace to tell the king and land the game. Why?

West paid the penalty for not opening the bidding. Once the early play had established that West had started with 11 high-card points in prime cards (A-K, A) and had passed the king of spades had to be with East. Declarer, therefore, ignored the odds in favor of the only play that could succeed.

Olympic poll carried mixed news

ATLANTA, Georgia (AFP) — Organisers of the Atlanta Olympics received good news in a study of reactions to ticket prices for the 1996 Olympic Games, but research also had some bad news for advertisers.

A research study by the Withrich Group showed U.S. residents in areas planning to attend the Atlanta Games predicted higher ticket prices for Olympic events than those announced Saturday.

The study was conducted in Dallas, Atlanta, Cincinnati and suburban New York, because those areas have a higher percentage of expected attendees than other large U.S. cities.

Excited Mansell returns to Formula One

LONDON (R) — Motor racing's worst kept secret was finally let out of the bag Tuesday when it was confirmed that Nigel Mansell would race for the Williams team at the French Grand Prix this weekend.

The news was officially released by Williams commercial director Richard West at a packed news conference at Brands Hatch, the southern England circuit where Mansell gained the first of his 30 Grand Prix victories back in 1985.

Mansell, the reigning IndyCar champion, told reporters: "At the moment it's only a good appearance this weekend...So I think the word comeback is quite a strong statement."

"We are just being lent by the Newman-Haas (Indycar) team. It's very exciting. I think it's good for the sport."

good for the fans and good for television.

"I don't think many drivers have the opportunity to drive the two largest series in the world simultaneously."

Mansell has been released by the Newman-Haas team because the French Grand Prix, at Magny Cours Sunday, does not conflict with the IndyCar series.

Owner Carl Haas said: "I want to emphasise that this decision does not change our plans for the rest of the 1994 IndyCar season. Nigel, Paul Newman and I remain fully committed to defending the title we won last year."

Williams managing director Frank Williams said: "I am delighted that Carl has allowed Nigel to come back and race for us in France. Nigel is a true racer and I know everyone is looking forward to working with him

again. I am confident he will do a great job for us."

Mansell, who will be 41 in August, explained his motivation, saying: "When you still feel you are at the top of your game you are very competitive."

The Briton said that money was not a factor to his return to Grand Prix. He told reporters: "I have a lot of personal friends and you can count on more than the fingers of your hand the many people who have passed away doing this job."

"The motivation, gentlemen, is not money. You can draw your own conclusions. I think the most precious thing in life is life. This game is not something to be played with."

Mansell split with Williams amid acrimony two years ago but preferred Tuesday to talk about "differences" of opinion.

He said: "I think two years ago a lot of areas were taken

(to heart) by myself personally. But I found out over a year ago it's big business."

"There were certain business decisions that had to be taken then which did not go hand-in-hand with what I wanted personally. In the last two years I have seen a whole bigger picture, especially living in America. I'm a little bit older, a little bit wiser."

Mansell spent part of the morning testing the Williams he will drive in Sunday's French race. A crowd of around 5,000 alerted to the return of their favourite, watched the Briton practise alone, delighted to have him back in the fold albeit, for the moment, only temporarily.

Mansell, Formula One champion in 1992, will join Williams driver and compatriot Damon Hill at Magny Cours, replacing Scotsman David Coulthard, who is bound to be disappointed after finishing a respectable fifth in the Canadian Grand Prix earlier this month.



Nigel Mansell

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF
& TAMMAM HIRSH
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SPOT THE WINNING LINE

East-West vulnerable. West deals.		West, who might have opened the bidding, led the king of hearts and, at trick two, cleverly shifted to a low diamond, hoping East held the queen and that declarer would misguess. Declarer, eager to find out more about the holding, made the discovery play of the king of diamonds. When that held, South returned a diamond to the queen and ace. West took the ace of hearts to complete the defensive book, then shifted to a club. The fate of the hand now hinged on avoiding a trump loser.	
NORTH ♠ A 10 4 2 ♥ Q 6 3 ♦ K J 5 ♣ K Q 7		diamond, hoping East held the queen and that declarer would misguess. Declarer, eager to find out more about the holding, made the discovery play of the king of diamonds. When that held, South returned a diamond to the queen and ace. West took the ace of hearts to complete the defensive book, then shifted to a club. The fate of the hand now hinged on avoiding a trump loser.	
WEST ♠ 8 7 ♥ A 5 2 ♦ A 7 3 ♣ 6 5 4 3		diamond, hoping East held the queen and that declarer would misguess. Declarer, eager to find out more about the holding, made the discovery play of the king of diamonds. When that held, South returned a diamond to the queen and ace. West took the ace of hearts to complete the defensive book, then shifted to a club. The fate of the hand now hinged on avoiding a trump loser.	
EAST ♠ K ♥ K 10 9 4 ♦ 10 8 6 4 2 ♣ 10 9 8		diamond, hoping East held the queen and that declarer would misguess. Declarer, eager to find out more about the holding, made the discovery play of the king of diamonds. When that held, South returned a diamond to the queen and ace. West took the ace of hearts to complete the defensive book, then shifted to a club. The fate of the hand now hinged on avoiding a trump loser.	
SOUTH ♠ Q J 9 6 5 3 ♥ 8 7 ♦ Q 6 ♣ A J 2		diamond, hoping East held the queen and that declarer would misguess. Declarer, eager to find out more about the holding, made the discovery play of the king of diamonds. When that held, South returned a diamond to the queen and ace. West took the ace of hearts to complete the defensive book, then shifted to a club. The fate of the hand now hinged on avoiding a trump loser.	

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠
Pass 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of C
The Seaborn claim they can do the impossible immediately. Bridge players would do well to steer away from that course in favor of a line that might succeed.
Even playing four-card majors we would open one club with the North hand. It facilitates a rebid, since North can introduce the four-card spade suit at the one-level, whereas one spade could lead to complications when South expects North to hold a longer suit.

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Amman

T O D A Y	Cinema PHILADELPHIA Tel.: 634144	Cinema PLAZA Tel.: 699238	Cinema CONCORD Tel.: 677420	Cinema AMMAOUN Tel.: 618274 - 618275 Cinema and Theatre	Cinema Nabil Al Mashini Theatre Tel.: 675571	Cinema Nabil & Hisham's AHLAN THEATRE Tel.: 625155
	JURASSIC PARK Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30	Revenge Of The Nerds Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	CONCORD '1' BODYGUARD Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:15 CONCORD '2' LOVER BOY Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	Opening Soon The best Arabic and foreign movies	Today & Everyday Abu Awwad in social comedy "PUNCTURED BAG"	Present their play: WHAT A PEACE! (Salam Ya Salam) Daily at 8:30 p.m. The theatre is closed on Tues. days.

